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ANOTHER MURDER—AND MORE TO FOLLOW?

Something like a panic will be occasioned in London to-day by the announcement that another horrible murder has taken place in densely populated Whitechapel. This makes the fourth murder of the same kind, the perpetrator of which has succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the police. The triumphant success with which the metropolitan police have suppressed all political meetings in Trafalgar-square contrasts strangely with their absolute failure to prevent the most brutal kind of murder in Whitechapel. The Criminal Investigation Department under Mr. Monro was so pre-occupied in tracking out the men suspected of meditating political crimes that the ordinary vulgar assassin has a free field in which to indulge his propensities. Whether or not this is the true explanation of the immunity which the Whitechapel murderer enjoys, the fact of that immunity is undoubted. Four poor women, miserable and wretched, have been murdered in the heart of a densely-populated quarter, and not only murdered but mutilated in a peculiarly brutal fashion, and so far the police do not seem to have discovered a single clue to the perpetrator of the crimes.

There is some reason to hope that the latest in this grim and gory series of outrages will supply some evidence as to the identity of the murderer. The knife with which he disembowelled his unfortunate victim and a leathern apron were, it is said, found by the corpse. If so, these are the only traces left by this mysterious criminal. Dr. Anderson, the new chief of the Detective Department, will now have an admirable opportunity of showing that wits sharpened by reflections upon the deeper problems of "Human Destiny" and the millennium are quite capable of grappling with the mundane problems of the detection of crime. The fact that the police have been freely talking for a week past about a man nicknamed Leather Apron may have led the criminal to leave a leather apron near his victim in order to mislead. He certainly seems to have been capable of such an act of deliberate preparation. The murder perpetrated this morning shows no indication of hurry or of alarm. He seems to have first killed the woman by cutting her throat so deeply as almost to sever her head from her shoulders, then to have disembowelled her, and then to have disposed of the viscera in a fashion recalling stories of Red Indian savagery. A man who was cool enough to do this, and who had time enough to do it, was not likely to leave his leather apron behind him and his knife apparently for no purpose but to serve as a clue. But be this as it may, if the police know of a ruffian who wears a leather apron in Whitechapel whom they have suspected of previous crimes, no time should be lost in ascertaining whether this leather apron, if it really exists, can be identified as his.

This renewed reminder of the potentialities of revolting barbarity which lie latent in man will administer a salutary shock to the complacent optimism which assumes that the progress of civilization has rendered unnecessary the bolts and bars, social, moral, and legal, which keep the Mr. Hyde of humanity from assuming visible shape among us. There certainly seems to be a tolerably realistic impersonification of Mr. Hyde at large in Whitechapel. The Savage of Civilization whom we are raising by the hundred thousand in our slums is quite as capable of bathing his hands in blood as any Sioux who ever scalped a foe. But we should not be surprised if the murderer in the present case should not turn out to be slum bred. The nature of the outrages and the calling of the victims suggests that we have to look out for a man who is animated by that mania of bloodthirsty cruelty which sometimes springs from the unbridled indulgence of the worst passions. We may have a plebeian Marquis de Sade at large in Whitechapel. If so, and if he is not promptly apprehended, we shall not have long to wait for another addition to the ghastly catalogue of murder.

There is some reason to hope that the sentiment of horror which the peculiar atrocity of the present crime excites even in the most callous will spur the police into a display of vigorous and intelligent activity. At present the disaffection in the force is so widespread that, unless we are strangely misinformed, the police are thinking more of the possibility of striking against a system which has become intolerable than of overexerting themselves in the detection of crime. As for the community at large, the panic will probably be confined to the area within which this midnight murderer confines his operations. If, however, a similar crime were now to be committed in the West-end, there would be a panic, the like of which we have not seen in our time. From that, however, we shall probably be spared; but the public will be more or less uneasy as long as the Whitechapel murderer is left at large.

PROGRESS—WHITHERWARDS?

Some Questions that await answers.

The synchronism of the Emperor William's psalm with Mr. Bradlaugh's subscription list in the pages of the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests a question worthy of the editor's attention. It may be true that the majority of Englishmen are unconscious psalmists. That England's place among nations has been won by the tenacious faith of her sons is true enough. No doubt, too, General Gordon lived and died to remind his countrymen that their race can still produce a hero. But the question, which men will answer variously, as their tempers incline, is whether the raw material is wasting away. Has the poison of prosperity eaten too deeply into English veins? After the labours and hardships of the great struggle against French domination, England has enjoyed the fruits in peace for seventy years. For wars in the Crimea, or in Egypt, or in India, hardly checked for a moment the expansion of England.

Meanwhile is the temper of Englishmen changed? It was often said that General Gordon was a madman. Not unkindly, but even affectionately. Nobody has ever suggested that Mr. Bradlaugh's mind was otherwise than well-poised. It is possible that the masses, including that "middle class" which has been called the backbone of England, are passing slowly into that region of higher mental sanity represented by Mr. Bradlaugh. Occasionally there are signs of ideas and passions which some say are latent, others say are dying away. The Moody and Sankey phase marked what some called a progress, but many believed to be a mere flicker of dying embers. Lord Shaftesbury and Gordon and the Psalmists seem to pass away. Meanwhile Mr. Bradlaugh, the incarnation of indomitable, fearless, and honest scepticism, seems to grow in stature. Is Mr. Bradlaugh also the incarnation of English democracy? In that case thought flies back to old days when the Psalmists first made way against the domination of Rome. That struggle was not only religious, but fiercely political. Englishmen were striving for the freedom of England from a foreign domination. Cromwell personified the victory then won and since handed down to two centuries of English life in the hemispheres. The objects and aims of the Psalmists were never doubtful. Men who governed our nation, or led our race, had either to be of them or very nigh to them. William of Orange and Mr. Pitt were chosen by them to fight their battles against the world and the devil. Washington and Lincoln in America, Lawrence and Havelock in India, Livingston, and Gordon in Africa, Wilberforce and Shaftesbury in London, were of their flesh and bone. On the walls and the floor of Westminster Abbey may be read the record of their imperishable fame. If their work is finished, and the torch is now to pass to other hands, is it not worth while to try and find the path along which it will be borne?

The only test of moral fibre is adversity. The Psalmists bore it well. Their faith in themselves, in each other, and in the destiny of their race, never wavered. But, as I have said, these men knew so exactly what they wanted. Their ideals were written up in letters of fire which all men could read.

A man so earnest and with such powerful characteristics as Mr. Bradlaugh cannot fail to have ideals at which he individually aims Besides, he is a teacher of men. Also he is a practical man of politics, and has fought for and carried measures of worth and importance.

But how does the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who interprets Cromwell so plainly, interpret Mr. Bradlaugh? And how do the subscribers to Mr. Bradlaugh's well deserved fund, who share his views and grasp his ideals, write these upon their walls? In a few years—it may be a very few—we may be plunged into the sea of adversity. The future of our nation may turn upon the leaderships of men sprung, not from a ruling class who have inherited the political methods and mystical beliefs of their forefathers, but from the masses of the people, pupils of Mr. Bradlaugh, and of one mind with him. How will these men bear the strain? Perhaps you will kindly help them to watch by their armour through a night or two before the day of battle.

R. B. B.

THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

By Dr. Pankhurst.

The Local Government Act, 1888, with all its faults, marks a momentous epoch in the life of the nation. It is in principle the unification of the country on the basis of representation: whenever a great change takes place in the strafication of the people, there inevitably comes in a comprehensive redistribution of public power. No character in general is a co-ordination more of less thorough of central and local authorities, emerging finally in progressive countries in national and provincial Parliaments. In the Eastern Empire, a departmental distribution, though for military purposes mainly, of the country fully established under Leo III. in the eighth century, was effective for ages in sustaining the Empire as the bulwark of Europe against the barbarous East. In the Western Empire, Maximilian I., the Penniless, completing a movement long in action, reorganized (1512) Germany on the basis of a local division into "circles," being ten local jurisdictions. This system, at the Reformation consisting of Catholic, Protestant, and mixed, fell only with the fall of the Empire in 1806, when arose the "Confederacy of the Rhine."

The case of France is still more illustrative, with her eighty-six departments, sub-divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes. The departmental distribution of France is most thorough, yielding a graduated series of councils for the commune, for the arrondissements, for the departments. To the councils of departments (*conseils généraux*) correspond the County Councils of the Local Government Act. A detailed comparison of the French system with that about to be set up in England would prove both interesting and valuable.

Under the present scheme, for government of the counties by quarter sessions is now substituted government by representative councils. A great decentralization is effected; and the confusion of local areas, as also the diversity of authorities, give place in each defined district to a single local jurisdiction of a representative type. A capital defect of the Act is that there is no fundamental unit of government such as the commune in France, or as in theory the parish is, where local co-operation for public ends is at once initiated and brought home to all. Still this new system of local self-government is a great power. Already as the hours pass the provinces are up and astir, in preparation for the new world of representative authority. The number of county councillors for England and Wales is fixed at 3,243. This does not include county aldermen to be subsequently appointed. The distribution of this number of county councillors may be collected from a few instances: 105 for Lancashire, 57 for Cheshire, for the three divisions of Yorkshire 90, 60, and 51. Each administrative county is to have its council. County boroughs stand in a rather exceptional situation. The work is now being prosecuted of striking the electoral divisions into which each county is to be cut up. These electoral divisions must be fixed, for the first election, not later than the 8th of November next. The principle is one county councillor for each electoral division. For the first election, in special circumstances, a relaxation in particular cases may be made. Still the prevailing principle is equal electoral districts, and one member for each. Then comes the question of the suffrage. In principle it is the existing municipal franchise extended to the counties, the unification in suffrage of boroughs and counties for local government purposes. It, of course, includes women. Thus, in 1888, the local government of the counties completes the work begun in 1835 in the reform of municipal corporations. Now rural as well as urban life rests on a representative basis, and the training and responsibilities of public life and duty now extend over the whole kingdom.

The first election of county councillors will take place in January next. It will involve great and far-reaching consequences, for these local Parliaments will sit for three years. In these years how many things will be done that will remain as precedents for the future? It is certain that the action of these provincial assemblies will bring into sharp contrast the conditions and consequences of Imperial and local administration, taxation, and expenditure. Old questions will take a new shape. The cessation of grants in aid of local taxation, and the transfer to the County Councils of licence duties and portion of probate duties, will open up important issues. The taxable relations of real and personal property, the taxation of ground rents, the division of rates between occupier and owner—these and other like controversies will enter upon new lines of contest.

It is clear that the close reciprocal relations of Imperial and local powers will evolve new and important economic and fiscal questions. The two systems will constitute a valuable school of politics. The liberty of local life under the County Councils will result in the establishment of county budgets of a comprehensive order, in which, as different districts possess different sources of wealth, opportunity will exist of adjusting in each case the fiscal system according to the particular situation and means. The taxation of inland and seaport districts, of rural and urban areas, involve different practical methods of taxation as to subject and incidence. In such a situation elasticity and variation of system are necessary for justice and convenience. The decentralizing and individualizing principles of the new system will give scope and range to the legislative and administrative genius and energy of the counties. In January next a new realm of power will be possessed by the people, and a great occasion presented to the patriotism and public spirit of the citizenship of the land.

TOURIST TICKETS.

A Protest from a Stay-at-Home Holiday-maker.

Every railway company during the present season is proclaiming by innumerable advertisements, by posters, and those mysterious tables, the virtues of the tourist arrangements made by it for the benefit of those who desire to get away "far from the madding crowd." From the way in which these announcements are put forward, and the flourish of trumpets with which the statement is made that these special tourist provisions are in force from May 1 until October 31, but that under certain conditions return tickets can be made available until December 31, it would appear as if the various railway companies were conferring some great favour upon the travelling public. But when we come to examine the matter it will be found that the concessions made, with one or two exceptions, are very small indeed, and considerably more apparent than real. In fact, time-tables are so puzzling to the majority of travellers that they never think of examining the matter for themselves. Somehow or another, from the noise made, they think there is a great advantage, and that is enough. Probably the railway authorities know this weakness of the British mind, and feel that it does not matter whether the holiday-maker reaps any benefit from taking a tourist ticket, so long as he is under the impression that there is some gain thereby. The following tables indicate the saving effected by taking tourist tickets over single bookings, and are selected at random from the railway companies' own time tables. In order to show how small a benefit is conferred by this system, the mileage is given together with single and tourist fares. First, the Great Eastern, which serves the East Coast:—

	Miles.	Single fare. Third class.	Tourist return. Third class.	Saving by taking Tourist ticket.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Walton-on-the-Naze	71½	6 0½	12 0	0 1
Southwold	109½	9 2½	18 5	nil
Lowestoft	117½	9 10½	19 9	nil
Yarmouth	121	10 1	20 0	0 2
Cromer	139	10 10	20 0	1 8
Hunstanton	114½	9 5	18 0	0 10

In this case the benefit derived is ludicrous, and certainly, except in the case of Cromer, does not warrant the risk involved by keeping a return half for, say, a month, as it is no uncommon thing for these tiny pieces of cardboard to be lost or mislaid. The Great Eastern Railway, however, makes up in some way by its treatment of short time tourists, as will be seen by their weekly and fortnightly tickets:—

	Friday to Tuesday Tickets.	Fortnightly Tickets.		Friday to Tuesday Tickets.	Fortnightly Tickets.
	s. d.	s.		s. d.	s.
Walton-on-the-Naze	7 6	10	Yarmouth	10 0	15
Southwold	10 0	15	Cromer	10 0	15
Lowestoft	10 0	15	Hunstanton	9 6	13

But why the tourist who stays at Cromer for fifteen days should only be charged 15*s.*, and he who remains a month, or even sixteen days, should be mulcted to the extent of 5*s.* more is inexplicable. The latter must be the greater benefit to the company the longer he stays. However, short-time tourists have not much room to complain so far as the East Coast is concerned; though tourist tickets are a delusion and a snare if it is intended to stay longer than fifteen days.

The Great Northern and Midland Railways serve equally the North-east Coast, and with them in many cases we find some slight improvement, though it is not much.

	Miles.	Single.	Tourist return.	Saving.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Scarborough	233¾	19 1½	34 0	4 3
Saltburn	252	20 11	35 0	5 10
Tynemouth	278	23 3½	45 3	1 4
Berwick	339	28 2½	49 6	6 11

The West Coast is in pretty much the same condition. This and Wales are taken by the North Western.

	Miles.	Single.	Tourist return.	Saving.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Blackpool	227	18 11	34 0	3 10
Southport	211½	17 7	31 0	4 2
Llandudno	227	18 11	33 6	4 4
Aberystwith	243½	19 9½	33 6	6 1
Carmarthen	235¾	18 8½	33 0	4 5
Tenby	274	21 9½	38 0	5 7

The central holiday resorts, such as the Lakes, Derbyshire, &c., are served by all the great trunk lines. They are as follows:—

	Miles.	Single.	Tourist and Return.	Saving.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Windermere	259½	21 6	37 6	5 6
Keswick	300	24 1	43 0	5 2
Carlisle	299½	24 2½	42 6	5 11
Harrogate	199	16 6	31 0	2 0
Ilkley	211	16 8	31 0	2 4
Matlock	143½	11 11	21 0	2 10
Malvern	128¾	10 3½	18 0	2 7

There is in the extent of the deduction for tourist returns nothing like a uniform rate, and the variations are very marked. The extremes are seen at Tynemouth and Berwick, both on the Northumberland coast. In the former there is only a deduction of 1*s.* 4*d.*, or 3 per cent., whereas for the former the deduction is nearly 12½ per cent. In the majority of cases the latter seems to be about the idea aimed at in the fixing of these fares—that is, tourist tickets are issued, except on the Great Eastern Railway, at a single fare and three-quarters. Considering that the companies have the use of the money, that if a ticket is lost they reap the benefit, and that the traveller is bound to return by the same route, the liberality shown is of the most meagre character.

But the matter is made worse when we see what is done for the Scotch

traffic, which seems to be the loadstone of railway management. Here are the figures:

	Miles.	Single fare Third class. s. d.	Tourist return Third class. s. d.	Saving. s. d.
Melrose	360	29 4	50 0	8 8
Edinburgh	397	32 8	50 0	15 4
Glasgow	401½	33 0	52 0	14 0
Helensburgh	427	33 8	52 0	15 4
Stirling	419½	34 0	53 6	14 6
Dundee	473	36 9	56 0	17 6
Aberdeen	541	40 6	56 0	24 6
Inverness	594	42 6	60 0	25 0
Oban	491	40 11	64 0	17 10

Though there are strange variations here, yet the average may be taken at nearly 25 per cent.—that is, Scotch tourists are carried at a fare and a half, while those going to English or Welsh holiday resorts at most receive half that advantage, and in many cases scarcely any at all. Perhaps when this drives thousands to the Continent who would prefer to stay at home, the folly of such a course will be seen.

"THE MOOR AND THE LOCH."*

MANY a man whose hair is now grey and eyesight less keen than of old can look back through a long vista of years to the far away days when, from the first edition of Colquhoun's "Moor and Loch," he drank in a wild enthusiasm for field sports and love of adventure. Nearly half a century has elapsed since the book's first appearance—both volumes lie before us, the unpretentious little booklet of 1840, and the handsome octavo of 1888, and intermediate editions have even reached two big volumes, from which the present is a curtailment. The sporting character of the Highlands has vastly changed during the period—nowadays it is only given to the fortunate few to enjoy any conspicuous share in the wild sports of that land of brown heath and shaggy wood—yet the popularity of Mr. Colquhoun's book has never waned. The author, whose long life terminated three years ago, was an all-round sportsman, a master alike of the arts of handling gun, rod, and rifle, as well as those of field-craft and of finished sportsmanship. With these he happily conjoined an innate love of the observation of wild creatures, and the gift of a facile pen and pleasant, unaffected style. It is probably to the latter qualifications that the unequalled success of his works is largely due; every chapter is so evidently grounded on solid and lifelong practical experience in the field—they breathe so perceptibly the true spirit of the wild hills and sequestered moorland lochs which form their scene as to fascinate the sportsman and interest the most casual reader. It is this intense realism and thoroughness of purpose that have successfully carried "The Moor and the Loch" through fifty years and seven successive editions, for Colquhoun himself would not claim to rank as a scientific naturalist in the modern sense of the term, and in the long interval zoological knowledge has advanced far beyond its limits of fifty years ago. We write these remarks in no spirit of depreciation, for they state what is but a simple corollary in the case of any book enjoying so lengthened a period of popularity, and even to-day the scientific acquirements of sportsmen, as a body, are chiefly remarkable for their shortcomings, and a rigid adherence to antiquated ideas and prejudices that should long ago have been exploded.

It is almost a work of supererogation to refer minutely to the contents of a book so widely known and highly appreciated. To the older generation of sportsmen its contents are familiar as household words, and to them alone it is probable that the carefully-weighed principles and oft-tested maxims of field craft will come home with the full force which they deserve. The author certainly enjoyed unique opportunities of Highland sport in all its varied categories, as demonstrated by the list of some twenty first-rate sporting domains of which, at various times, he was the occupier. The chapters on red deer and roe, on grouse and ptarmigan, display an unrivalled personal acquaintance with these denizens of hill and forest, and fairly transport the reader into their remote abodes—the wildest and most romantic solitudes of our islands, where in Colquhoun's day the eagle and wild cat, the osprey, foumart, and martin still held their own as *feræ naturæ*. But while equally *au fait* with the game of forest, fell, and mountain, the author is specially explicit in his directions regarding the many-sided arts of fishing by loch, river, and burn, and of wild-fowling—a pursuit albeit the most uncertain, difficult, and laborious, yet which offers to the select few whose perseverance at length commands success the most exciting and fascinating sport that our islands can afford.

To the thousands who yearly visit North Britain in search of sport, but in many cases lacking in the essential technical qualifications, we commend a study of "The Moor and the Loch." Many of these too often find in the pursuit of undertakings too lightly essayed little but chagrin and disappointment. Field sports cannot, certainly, be mastered by book-reading, but the misfortunes alluded to may assuredly be minimized by an intelligent perusal of Mr. Colquhoun's excellent chapters. The book abounds with anecdote and incident, as well as instruction, all conveyed in a pleasant style attractive even to the non-sporting mind, while the most experienced will derive both pleasure and profit from comparing notes and digesting the conclusions of one of the most successful sportsmen of the century

* "The Moor and the Loch." By John Colquhoun. Seventh edition. (William Blackwood and Sons. Edinburgh and London. 1888.)

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

Every one has been asking what the Mr. Robert Anderson, LL.D., is who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Munro at Scotland-yard. In one respect he must be a man after Sir Charles Warren's own heart, for he is a writer of religious books. In Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's list I find the following entries:—

"The Coming Prince: The Last Monarch of Christendom." By R. Anderson, LL.D., Author of "The Gospel and its Ministry."

By the same Author. "Human Destiny."

I have not myself read any of Mr. Anderson's books, but I am told that his views are those of the "Plymouth Brethren."

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There is a very widespread demand for Sir Morell Mackenzie's forthcoming reply to the German doctors. The popular interest in the *brochure*, however, will centre not so much round the medical controversy, as round Sir Morell Mackenzie's personal reminiscences, and his facsimiles of the slips of paper which the late Emperor handed, after the loss of his voice, to his chosen medical attendant. Some of these communications are likely to make considerable stir.

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The Irish agitation which has already enriched the English language with the word "boycott" is now likely to add a similar word—namely "mandeville." The active verb, to "boycott," was put into currency by the English newspapers. The passive verb, "to be mandevilled," I have noticed for the first time in an American paper. "Dillon," says the *New York Herald*, "is to be mandevilled." What is to be given as the dictionary meaning of this new currency? Mr. Gladstone defines "boycotting" as "the practice [the *scriptural* practice Mr. Labouchere is always careful to add] of exclusive dealing." It remains for Mr. Balfour to provide us with an equally euphemistic definition of "mandevilling,"

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"Here's to the latest scientific discovery: may it never do any good to anybody." Such was the imaginary toast which Sir Frederick Bramwell cited in his presidential address at Bath. The *Times* spoke of it as a witticism of Sir Frederick's own; but the story—a very ancient one—has always been attributed, in the version with which I am familiar, to the late Professor Henry Smith of Oxford. He was expatiating one day to his pupils on the beauties of a mathematical discovery; "but the great beauty of it is, gentlemen," he added with humorous enthusiasm, "that it cannot possibly be of any use to any body."

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Mr. J. W. Mackail, whose marriage to Miss Burne-Jones is announced this week, is a young Fellow of Balliol, and is possessed of great literary ability. He is one of the joint authors of the pretty volume of verses entitled "Love in Idleness," and recently published an admirable prose version of the "Æneid." He was always suspected, too, of complicity in the clever "Balliol Rhymes," which still enjoy a well-deserved vogue at Oxford. Like many other men of letters—past and present—Mr. Mackail is employed in the Education Department.

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Mr. Preece, the president of the Mechanical Section at the British Association, has brought a grave charge against English writers. In the course of his eulogium on "electricity in the service of man," he admitted that mistakes were often made in the transmission of messages, but he transferred the blame from telegraphy to caligraphy. Here are his words:—

> Nine-tenths of the errors made are due to the execrable handwriting of the present day. As a matter of fact, in 99 cases out of a 100, the telegraphist delivers to the editor of a newspaper "copy" far more accurate than the first proof of his own leader submitted by the printer.

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Is this charge well founded? I very much doubt it. The editor of the *Times* writes a particularly good and legible hand. That voluminous writer for the press, Mr. Andrew Lang, writes a peculiar hand, but by no means an illegible one. Mr. Frederick Greenwood's handwriting is rather agreeable than otherwise. Mr. John Morley's—to adapt the well-known song—is "all right when you know it." Sir Edwin Arnold's is all right even when you do not. Mr. Labouchere's is a little difficult, certainly. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's is not very scholarly, but it is easy to read. If the inquiry were extended from editors to "writers" in general, the result would be no less creditable to the trade. Mr. Matthew Arnold's handwriting was "lucidity" itself. Mr. Ruskin's is as pretty as the prose it writes. Mr. Swinburne's is curiously schoolboyish, but completely legible. Nor indeed in the whole range of our eminent men can I think of any whose handwriting is downright illegible except Mr. Goschen and Sir Frederick Leighton. The commercial handwriting of the present day is as "execrable" as Mr. Preece likes; but that of men of letters is still entitled to be called calligraphy in the fullest meaning of the term.

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Mr. T. C. Farrer—a son of Sir Thomas—whose accomplishments as a walking Bradshaw are well known, is about to publish an exhaustive work on "European Expresses."

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The following are some of the principal "announcements" this week:—the author of "Dead Man's Rock" has written another story of adventure, which will be published this winter by Messrs. Cassell, under the title of "The Astonishing History of Troy Town." Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish next month Mr. Grant Allen's novel, "The Mortal Coil," which has been appearing during the present year in *Chambers's Journal*.—Mr. William Black's new novel, "In Far Lochaber," in three volumes, will be published early in October by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.—Mr. George Moore's "Confessions of a Young Man" will be published this autumn in French under the title of "Confessions d'un jeune Anglais."—The forthcoming *Art Annual* of the current year, to be published in November by Messrs. Virtue and Co., has for its subject the life and works of Mr. Hook.

X. Y. Z.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The British East African Company has got its charter, and will proceed to start an African India on a small scale in the north of Zanzibar. The Germans have absorbed all the rest of the Sultan's dominions except a narrow strip along the coast, and their troubles are beginning. "The general discontent of the natives at the procedure of the German African Company" has culminated this week in a little brush on the sea-coast, in which two Germans were badly wounded and twenty Arabs were killed. The troubles of the British East African Company will date from the day they begin active operations. It is worth while recalling the fact that if our Government had been but alert to the importance of these matters, this charter would have been granted fifteen years ago, and the concession would have included the whole of the territories of the Sultan. As it is we have only got about a sixth part of Zanzibar, the remaining five-sixths having been "gifted" to Germany by Lord Salisbury.

The Trades Union Congress has very properly been remonstrating once more concerning the excessive length of hours served by railway men. But what is the use of complaining of the conduct of money-making speculations when no active steps are taken to secure for the employés of the State even the minimum allowance of rest of one day in seven? Here are the London police, for instance, 14,000 of them, presided over by a good, Christian man, but for all of them one Sunday in fourteen is considered a sufficient allowance. The first step to be taken in the direction of the statutory limitation of labour is to secure one day off in seven for all employés of the State. Until something energetic is done about this, we cannot regard the movement for the restriction of excessive hours of labour as very serious.

We hope the jurors who so lamentably failed in their duty as to find the husband guilty who had assaulted the man who carried off his wife from the very graveside of his dead child feel very miserable to-day. They strongly recommended him to mercy, and if they had but had the moral courage of Frenchmen they would have acquitted the accused. Unfortunately, they took refuge in the hope that the judge would inflict merely a nominal punishment. The result is that the poor fellow has been sent to gaol for two months. Considering the fact that no serious harm was done, and the injured man deserved far more than he got, imprisonment for two hours would have amply met the necessity of the case.

Apropos of Mr. Smalley's article (which we reproduce elsewhere) upon Mr. Gladstone as a talker, it may be of interest to quote an entry from the late Mr. Forster's diary given in the first volume of his "Life." The date of the entry is 1866 or 1867. Mr. Forster says:—

> Went to Gladstone at ten, and talked hard with him till almost twelve. He was very free and cordial, and let me talk as much as he lets any one; but he does as much of the talking as Johnny does little.

The switchback at the Italian Exhibition has killed its man, or rather its woman; and now the Roller Coaster at the Crystal Palace has had a bad accident, injuring five persons, two of them seriously. We suppose some people will see in that a reason for stopping switch-backing. Why the addition of the spice of the danger which constitutes so much of the charm of fox-hunting to our popular amusements should be regarded with such hostility is difficult to understand. The popularity of the switchback is due to the exhilaration and excitement of a jerky rush through the air at a speed over varying angles suggestive of danger. The fact that one person in a hundred thousand gets killed will strengthen the suggestion, intensify the excitement, and make the switchback more popular than ever—at least among those who like their amusement fortified with risk of death.

A correspondent writes:—"The question of the right of women to ride in smoking carriages is assuming a somewhat serious phase. A short time ago a friend of mine, returning from his honeymoon at Portsmouth, got into a smoking carriage with his wife. A railway official at once requested that she would find a seat in another carriage, and on being asked, Why? he answered that ladies had no right in smoking carriages. It is not difficult to see that smokers are coming to look upon ladies' rights in regard to railway carriages as men's wrongs, and have prompted officials on the line to prevent ladies from getting into smoking compartments. My friend of course refused to move or to allow his wife to move, and the official, seeing that he was seriously annoyed, took himself off before further trouble came of it. A practical suggestion occurs to me in connection with this difficulty. If ladies wish to ride in smoking carriages why not alter the present system, and instead of having one carriage in half-a-dozen labelled 'smoking,' have five labelled 'smoking,' and only one for non-smokers—for gentlemen who dislike the weed, as well as ladies. The per centage of persons objecting to smoke is very small, and the plan I suggest would enable ladies to enjoy the protection they seek in entering smoking carriages, and would never inconvenience men themselves."

The *Spectator* has read all the letters on the failure of marriage in the *Daily Telegraph*, and he is chiefly irritated at what it calls their intolerable right-mindedness. Here is his summing up of the four or five hundred feet of correspondence:—

> Anthony Trollope himself . . . could not have written such letters as these, so characteristic yet so inane; so full of querulous complaining, of didactic drivelling, of silly proposals, of wicked selfishness, of dull resignation, and yet, as regards their total effect, of humdrum, respectable, thick-headed, intolerably tedious right-mindedness.

On the whole, however, our contemporary is consoled by the reflection that the majority have never considered marriage as an institution, but regard it as a human condition, which is, he thinks, "the very healthiest state of mind a community could enjoy." It is a matter for rejoicing that at last our soured and disappointed *Spectator* has discovered something that is not rotten in the State of our Denmark.

Nothing dies so hard as French superstitions about England M. Auguste Vitu, the erudite critic of the *Figaro*, explains to his readers that "The Taming of the Shrew" typifies the lack of chivalry with which women are treated by the Anglo-Saxon race. An Englishwoman of to-day, he says, speaks quite seriously of her husband as "her lord and master." If a Frenchwoman talks of her "seigneur et maître," M. Vitu continues, "we smile; it is an ironic formula; but the Englishwoman does not smile—no, nor her husband either; for it is not yet half a century since he could prove his lordship and mastery by selling in open market, with a rope round her neck, the wife of whom he was tired." It would be curious to know the origin of this ingrained superstition in the French mind. Perhaps some Frenchman, centuries ago, took seriously a jocular suggestion in an "Is Marriage a Failure" discussion of the period.

"All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient;" and we are rather inclined to agree with Dr. Wilberforce Smith that the paper read at the British Association yesterday in praise of stays was "a most dangerous one to read to such an assembly." "Such an assembly" meant, we suppose, an audience of ladies; and as English ladies of the present day are already firm believers in the virtues of tight-lacing, the tendency of yesterday's paper can only be to cause those virtues (if such indeed they be) to be worn to excess.

We cannot profess to give an opinion on the medical aspect of the case; but Messrs. Roy's and Adams's theory of removing blood "stored uselessly in the abdominal veins" certainly seems to lend itself to the retort alleged by another speaker, who showed that the remedy might be worse than the disease, and that the removal of the above-mentioned blood to other regions was a possible cause of many ailments to which women are specially prone. But, after all, it is not medical considerations that really rule the issue. *Il faut souffrir pour être belle:* and very few women are not prepared to pay the price. But is tight-lacing beautiful? In itself certainly not, unless the Venus of Milo is a type of female ugliness in figure. But for women who have not good figures by nature, lacing is no doubt an aid to beauty. Then fashion comes in, and makes a rule of what should be the exception. Next competition appears, and an insane struggle sets in for small waists, until at last all sense of the natural lines of beauty is lost, and distortion passes for adornment.

Amongst those who do not "apply" science so thoroughly as they might, are the gentlemen responsible for the construction of her Majesty's ships, as the following extract from this morning's naval intelligence will show:—

> A serious and quite unprecedented misfortune has happened to the sloop *Nymphe*, which is completing for commission at Portsmouth. The after and upper portions of the hull, as well as the rudder, were coppered, the ends of the propeller shafts to which the twin screws are fitted being covered with paint to prevent their rusting. While she was in the ship basin the water seems to have percolated through the composition and set up a powerful galvanic battery between the copper and the steel. As a result, the exposed parts of the propeller shafting are seriously damaged, ruts an inch broad having been eaten out of the steel in some places as though gouged with a chisel.

From which "unprecedented misfortune" one may receive a useful reminder that laws of nature have an unpleasant habit of applying themselves, and that the only way to conquer them is to obey; for, adds the report, "had the usual precaution of covering the exposed surfaces with zinc caps been followed no harm would have been sustained."

THE CHAINMAKERS OF CRADLEY HEATH.—II.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE makers of the heavier chains in factories are in a much better position than the small chainmakers who work at home. People at a distance from the black country when they hear of the sad condition of affairs in Cradley Heath will ask, Why are these poor people in such a condition? Are they engaged in a hopeless competition with machinery?

MEN VERSUS MACHINERY.

In order to answer such questions I visited Mr. Benjamin Hingley's works near Dudley. In company with the manager and the foreman I first proceeded to the workshop where men were making heavy cable chains for anchors. The men engaged in this department were all strong, muscular fellows. In point of physical development it would be impossible to find a finer selection of men anywhere. No one could suspect that they were living on starvation wages. Their task involved a large expenditure of what to the uninitiated would seem brute force, but experts could easily perceive evidence of skilful manipulation. Most people would desire that work like this, which tries to the utmost the strength of the most vigorous, should be done by machinery, and this suggestion was thrown out. Reference was also made to a chainmaking machine, which it was hinted would revolutionize the trade. The manager said he had no fear of that. They had tried a machine more than fifteen years ago, but it did not suit. He did not think it possible to carry the application of machinery to the making of chains to a greater pitch of perfection than at present. They now cut the iron into lengths and bend the links with machinery, but the welding has still to be done by hand. There was no difficulty, he said, in devising a machine to weld chain links, but machines could not be provided with eyes, and consequently machine-made chains could not stand stringent tests. The small chainmakers say that the men who make these large chains can earn more in a day than they can in a week, and probably this is not very far from the mark; but the labour in making these heavy chains is so exhausting that the men seldom work more than three and a half days in a week.

After inspecting the works I was shown the pay books, and found that ordinary chainmakers, when fairly industrious, were able to earn on an average about 24*s.* per week. Taking this as the general standard in chain factories of the best class, the operatives in these are in comparative affluence as compared with their fellows in the small domestic shops. Here the consideration suggests itself that the concentration of chainmaking in large factories might be the solution of the difficulty. The problem is not so easily solved. The smaller and inferior chains cannot at present prices be profitably made in factories, and they are consequently made by out-workers in the domestic shops. In the best of the factories every sanitary arrangement which modern skill can devise is used to promote the comfort and health of the workers, but in others there is much to be desired. In the small shops a very different state of matters prevails. They are generally speaking low in the roof, and though there are barred apertures for admitting the air, the heat is often very intense, and only a small quantity of light is allowed to enter.

THE HOMES OF THE SMALL CHAINMAKERS.

The houses of the small chainmakers are generally of a wretched character, though the rents are seldom less than 3*s.* a week. The worst case that I saw was that of a man with a wife and five children who were living in an outhouse which had no windows. The light managed to penetrate, however,

through holes in the roof and a barred aperture in the wall. The man had been compelled to take refuge in this place because his house had come down about his ears. This is a habit which houses in the district have got. The whole neighbourhood is undermined, and a large proportion of the houses have settled down a little and show cracks in the walls. Ruined houses are among the most common sights of the district.

THE MIXING OF THE SEXES.

One of the great evils of the workshop system is the promiscuous way in which the sexes are mixed. The making of chains is necessarily a very hot job, and in warm weather men and women, it is stated, frequently work together in a state of semi-nudity. At one time, I am told, it was quite common for men and women stripped bare to the waist to work together. I have made strict and persistent inquiries into the matter, and from all that I can gather such disgraceful displays are becoming less frequent. One of the trade leaders assured me that cases of that kind were still not uncommon, but that I would require to "drop down from the clouds to observe them," as the peple were now ashamed to work in such a manner before strangers. I paid a large number of surprise visits to small domestic shops in the district, but the weather was cool, and a considerable proportion of the people were "playing," as they called it, on account of the strike; and I did not see any very bad cases. I talked with the master of one of the larger workshops on this subject, and he strongly condemned the promiscuous system. He had one female blower in his establishment, but he explained that she was half-witted and could do nothing else, and that she worked all day under her brother's eye. He had made a special exception in her case which he thought was only reasonable, but he was altogether opposed to the system.

MOTHERS OR NAILMAKERS.

Female labour has an important bearing on the condition of the people in their homes. The mothers of families have in many cases to work hard all the week at nail making. Their houses are left in dirt and confusion, and on Saturday night and Sunday morning a cleaning takes place, which does duty for all the week. At the same time the washing and the baking have to be done. One man told me that he had on occasion done his washing himself on Sunday morning. Among these poor people underclothing is scarce, and I heard of one case in which a family of six had to be sent to bed early on Saturday in order that their clothes might be washed for Sunday. Even the father and mother had not a change, but how they managed my informant, a Methodist local preacher, was not prepared to say. The mothers have no time to attend to the upbringing of their children. The little ones are often shamefully neglected, and the rate of infantile mortality is high.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HINGLEY, M.P.

I now give the substance of a conversation which I have had with Mr. B. Hingley, M.P., on the position of the chainmakers. As the head of one of the principal firms in the trade, Mr. Hingley's views are deserving of careful consideration.

"What do you think?" I asked, "of the dispute in the small chain trade."

"There can be no doubt," he replied, "that the men's statements are right in the main. They are generally treated in a most unmerciful manner. We have been compelled to retire from the small chain trade; and, indeed, no honourable firm could continue in it."

"To what causes do you attribute this state of matters?"

"It is the result entirely of the system of out working in small shops. Working in the patriarchal manner in the old times the small domestic shops were no doubt right enough. The system rested on the cottage and the family, and a man and his wife and family worked together. They took their work to the warehouse and they worked in a regular manner. Their wages probably would not alter from year to year. But the trade has degenerated of late: the shops are crowded and there its no room to work. Men, women, and children are mixed up together in the same workshop, and the family system is entirely gone. The system that now obtains is that of one man setting a little above his fellows and hiring his neighbours. He evades legal terms and pays his people from day to day. He gives them money to go out to exist upon, and squeezes their wages down in every possible way. He is simply the ganger of the shop."

"What does the ganger do with his chains?"

"He sells them to the warehousemen, and these again sell them to the Birmingham men. These warehouse masters are not in direct contact with the workmen. They simply buy the iron, have it in their warehouses, and give out the work to the ganger or shopmen from week to week. Every week in a falling market the warehousemen say 'we have no orders.' There are hundreds of these small shops; and when the ganger goes to the warehouse to take his work in, he is frequently obliged to make a further reduction in price to get another order."

"They are always giving the screw another turn, I suppose?"

"That is so. The root of the mischief is that the warehouse master buys from week to week at the cheapest possible rate. He is under no obligation to pay the list price, and it is his interest to reduce it. Every new transaction between the warehouseman and the shopman is a separate contract, and, as present prices are continually fluctuating and being fixed by the 'higgle' of the market. The ganger is pressed down to the lowest point by the warehouseman and he in turn screws down the workers.

"Have you any remedies to propose?"

"This state of affairs is in some measure due to legislation, and it may be remedied by legislation. The Factory Acts applied to factories like our own are stringent, whereas the Workshops Act is lenient and lax. The gangers of the small shops are under no obligatiens such as we are. They may not employ young women after a certain hour—I think seven—but we must work only so many hours a week."

"Do you think the existing law relating to these workshops is of any practical use?"

"No. It is a dead letter. The inspection is so casual and really worthless that the people just do as they please."

"You seem to imply that you think the operatives themselves very much to blame."

"I do. They have unfortunately contracted the habit of working at irregular times, and they prefer this to systematic labour, because of the liberty which it gives them to work and play when they like. They have thus got into the custom of living from hand to mouth, and this places them at the mercy of the shopman and the warehouseman; and between the two they are ground down to the verge of starvation."

"I have been informed that the conditions under which work is carried on in these small shops leads to gross immorality. Is this charge well founded?"

"I have no hesitation in saying that it is. It is a fact that young girls get debauched at a very early age."

"Have you any suggestions to make as to how any improvement could be made in this respect?"

"I think there should be one workshop for the women and another for the men, except where young girls work under the eyes of their parents."

"Have you any further suggestions to make?"

"One inspector, with the best intentions in the world, could exercise no practically useful oversight over such a wide district. A larger number of working men should be employed as inspectors. The retired naval officer is the worst possible man for the post. What is wanted is men who have had experience of the industrial conditions with which they would have to deal officially. Plenty of such men could be got for £120 or £130 a year."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CASSELL'S MINIATURE CYCLOPÆDIA."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the compiler of the "Miniature Cyclopædia," a notice of which appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day, I feel entitled to demand that, if you quote the book at all, you shall quote it accurately. By omitting stops, &c., you have—in your version of the extract which you selected as an example of "condensation carried to a ludicrous extreme"—conveyed a false impression. The paragraph, as printed in my little book, runs as follows :—

> CALVIN, John, Fr. reform., * 10/7 1509 Noyon; became Prot. 33, went to Geneva, burnt Servetus; his followers were Lutherans till 61; † 27/5 1564 Geneva.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. L. CLOWES.

September 6.

BLUESTOCKINGS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me to correct an error in your article of the 6th instant on the above subject. Elizabeth Carter, a lady worthy of the highest esteem for her intellectual and moral attainments (and not a Mrs. Carey) was the translator of Epictetus. She did her work so well that the late George Long (in the preface to his translation of Epictetus (recently published in Bohn's Library) considers her translation to be as good as any translation could possibly be, having regard to the state of scholarship at the time of its appearance. Epictetus has been such a continual source of help and strength to me in battling against the adversities and trials of this life, that my heartfelt desire to enable others to avail themselves of his wise counsels will acquit me of the charge of presumption in drawing attention to so great a philosopher. If I may use a homely simile, but one which is thoroughly appreciated by most Englishmen, I should say that Epictetus does for our moral fibre what the daily cold bath does for our physical constitution.—Yours faithfully,

16, *Upper Woburn-place, September 7.* H. N. CAPEL.

A NOVEL FOR MORPHIOMANIACS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to an interesting and painful paragraph in your issue of the 1st about the excessive use of morphia in France, and its "soul-destroying" effects. Alas! it is not one country only that is haunted by the dread "morphine spectre." German medical men can, from their own professional experience, tell terrible tales. The Indian doctors can bear still graver testimony than the Germans, for their Anglo-Indian patients use sedatives largely when suffering from complaints incidental to the climate. They even take morphia and chloral to prevent their sleep being destroyed by mosquitoes (!). But, to complete the list of countries in which human lives are wrecked by the abuse of these insidious drugs I should have to go through the geography of the civilized world. There is a powerful picture of the rise and progress of morphiomania in a novel published last year by Mr. Fisher Unwin, "An Evil Spirit," by Richard Pryce. If I had my way, that book should be in the hands of every one threatened by this ghastly "spectre." It is a most eloquent warning.—Faithfully yours,

ONE WHO HAS LOOKED ON AT A MORPHIA TRAGEDY.

Davos, Sept. 4.

TOO REALISTIC.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—This afternoon another horrible accident occurred in the Coliseum Arena at the Italian Exhibition. Four chariots were racing, and at the commencement of the second round of the course one of them overturned, throwing the driver out. The poor man was no sooner on the ground than the horses and chariot, following closely on, dashed over him as he lay. At the same moment, one of the other vehicles also overturned, and its driver too was thrown out. In this second case, happily, the man was seen to regain his feet and apparently to be not much the worse; but the first man was carried out seriously, if not fatally, injured. On inquiry I was told by one of the attendants that this made the sixth accident in this arena, and the question arises, Do the visitors know how dangerous this chariot racing is, especially when four race together? If they did, surely a protest of a very emphatic kind would be made; but I fear these accidents are hushed up, and that many a poor fellow has been grievously injured at these Roman sports, in our amusement. There appeared to be no power of protest; the band apparently doing its best to drown the hisses raised, here and there, against continuing the races; but at any rate, let us have no more of this desperate work for the want of publishing how dangerous it is! To have continued the programme after this accident, without any expression of concern and sympathy from the responsible managers, seemed to me a piece of heartlessness only too much in accord with those brutal times of which the sports at the Coliseum in London are supposed to be only a harmless representation.—Yours sincerely,

September 7. A DISTRESSED SPECTATOR.

Plans of a projected railway, from the Midland system, at Saxelby, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, to Skegness, and other places on the Lincolnshire coast, viâ Boston, have been prepared. The line is to be called the Midlands and Lincolnshire Coast Railway, and will enter Boston near the new docks.

At Home and Abroad.

Official intelligence has been received at Durban contradicting the reports of the capture of Dinizulu. It is stated that he is still in the Transvaal.

The fortieth anniversary of the abolition of the land tenure system known as "socage" was celebrated in Austria yesterday.

The Guion steamer *Nevada* is returning to port at New York in tow of the *Polaria*, having broken her main shaft twenty-four hours after sailing.

Small-pox has broken out in the prison at Leicester. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

It is reported at Washington that Mr. Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy, will resign shortly. He says :—"I have no political ambition. Public office is not profitable, and has no attractions for me. I am tired of it."

General William Terry, commander of the Stonewall Brigade in the Confederate army at the close of the late war, was drowned in attempting to cross a swollen creek at Wytheville, Virginia, on Wednesday night.

A fruit and dahlia show was opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday. In the course of the day a conference of fruit growers was held. Both show and conference are being continued to-day.

The Pesth tailor Gnädig, who the other day poured through a funnel melted lead into the ear of his sleeping wife, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. This he accomplished just as the police were dragging him from under a bedstead, in a room where he had secreted himself.

Mr. R. D. Muir, deputy coroner, held an inquest at Charlwood College Hospital, Redhill, last night, on the body of a man named John Smith, who shot his wife at Hookwood, near Horley, on Tuesday, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. The jury found that he was insane.

Captain Douglass, representing Mr. Claus Spreckels, has been sent from San Francisco to Philadelphia to contract for two first-class passenger steamships for the Australian-Hawaiian steamship line. The contract requires the new vessels to steam over eighteen knots.

The annual reunion of the Highland Land League, which is to be held this year at Inverness, has been postponed from the 19th inst., in order to suit the convenience of the Skye delegates, to September 26, when the annual conference of the league takes place.

Last evening there was an outbreak of fire in North-street, Chelsea. On the arrival of the engines it was found that the business portion of the premises, at the back of the dwelling occupied by Messrs. Everett, house decorators, was well alight. The building and contents were virtually destroyed.

An old gipsy named Rafael has addressed a petition to the Emperor of Austria asking him to invest him with the dignity of King of the Gipsies, because he can prove his direct descent from King Pharoah. He promises to make the gipsies cease their vagrant habits and become orderly people, whose sons will be fit to enter the army.

Mr. Justice Denman, yesterday, refused to grant an interlocutory injunction to restrain the Council of the Irish Exhibition from permitting the performance of Mr. E. Wales's *tableaux vivants*. The applicant was the proprietor of a marionette show in the same exhibition; and the judge said he did not consider that his show was interfered with.

Offers have been made by an Italian syndicate, which is believed to be backed by the Italian Government, for chartering for a lengthened period the best steamers of the ports of Barcelona, Bilbao, and Cadiz. The chief object of the overtures is believed to be to reduce the importance of the Spanish mercantile marine.

Judge Thurman, who was seized with sickness on the platform of the Democratic meeting in New York after having spoken for a few minutes, is better now, and it is hoped that the aged candidate for the Vice-Presidency will be able to fulfil his political engagements in a few days. He is supposed to have been exhausted by his recent extended political tour.

C. Butler and John Sharpe, each described as a club proprietor, were charged yesterday, on remand, at the Stratford petty sessions, with being concerned together in maliciously setting fire to No. 5, Ferndale-villas, Drayton-road, Leytonstone, the private residence of Sharpe, on the 31st ult. The prisoners were again remanded, bail being refused.

A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia was reported to the police yesterday on the farm close to Evercreech Junction, Somerset. One animal has died and two others in a herd of fifty-five dairy cows are affected. It is alleged that several cows, which have lately been ailing, had been sold at very low prices. The infected animals were ordered to be slaughtered.

A receiving order was made by the registrar at the Salford county court yesterday against the late town clerk of Salford (Mr. John Graves), whose whereabouts are still unknown. The petitioning creditor was a lady. The sum owing—viz., £800—was trust money, which had been placed in the debtor's hands.

At a meeting of the cattle diseases committee of the Leeds corporation yesterday an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia was reported to have occurred at Woodhouse. Eighteen cows were affected, and one had died. It was also stated that nineteen had been affected with fever during the past week, of which number eighteen had died.

George Montagu, a general dealer, was yesterday charged at the Marlborough-street police-court with inciting Julia Blackman, a servant, to forge an endorsement to a cheque for £12, and inducing her to attempt to obtain the money for the same, with intent to defraud Mrs. Louisa Palmer, of North Audley-street. The prisoner was further remanded, with a view to the Treasury taking up the prosecution.

George Clarke, John Porter, and Thomas West were charged at Clerkenwell yesterday with being concerned together in breaking into the warehouse of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., coal merchants, Gray's-inn-road. A light in the building excited the suspicion of a passing policeman, who, with the assistance of another constable, caught the prisoners in the act of ransacking the premises they had broken into. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Mr. W. Thompson, trading as Mathieson and Co., Paternoster-square, was summoned to the Guildhall yesterday for selling the "Decameron" of Giovanni Boccaccio. Mr. Forrest Fulton, on behalf of the National Vigilance Association, after referring to various passages of the book, asked for the committal of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Avory submitted that it was not indecent in the sense of the law. At the present time there were three copies of the work in the English language in the Guildhall library, and about 200 in the British Museum. Alderman Phillips dismissed the summons.

"CLEANING SILVER"—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

AN IMPERIAL CHARTER,

Last night's *Gazette* contained the charter granted to the Imperial British East Africa Company, upon a petition to her Majesty in Council. The charter is granted to Mr. William Mackinnon, Lord Brassey, General Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Kirk, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., Mr. Robert Palmer Harding, and Mr. George Sutherland Mackenzie, the petitioners. The objects of the petitioners were set forth to be the promotion of trade, commerce, and good government in the territories and regions comprised in certain concessions to and treaties with the British East Africa Association by the Sultan of Zanzibar and sundry chiefs and tribes. The charter binds the company, which is empowered to exercise powers of government, to remain British in character and domicile, and to have its principal office in Great Britain, its principal representative in East Africa, and all the directors being British subjects, and to discourage the slave trade and slavery. Any difference between the company and the Sultan of Zanibar, chiefs, or tribes, is to be submitted to the Secretary of State for decision.

THE CAREER OF A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

Altmeyer, the notorious swindler, who was recently arrested in France, has been transferred from the Depot to the Conciergerie, where he has been placed in the cell formerly occupied by Pierre Bonaparte and by Prince Napoleon. He has again been brought before the examining magistrate, to whom he has communicated some notes concerning his career. In November, 1887, he inhabited an apartment in the Rue Monge, under the name of Eric John Andre, professing to be a cattle-breeder. He had accomplices in Tunis, who sent him formidable-looking parchments, covered in writing in Arabic, which he pretended were contracts with the Sheiks Kaddour and Sherif Abdul Malek, securing him the monopoly of all the wool produce in Tunis. Two Paris merchants were swindled by this means. Dazzled by the enormous profits which Altmeyer (alias Eric John André) promised them, they advanced him considerable sums of money, stated to be over eight thousand pounds sterling. Of course, Altmeyer disappeared as soon as he had secured the cash. This clever rogue, not content with having accomplices in Tunis, also organized a special police for himself. His detectives charged to watch the movements of the real Secret Police were men who had either retired or been dismissed from the Government Police service.

A PRINCESS'S WEDDING PRESENT.

The Duchesse de Mouchy and some ladies forming a Bonapartist committee wished to give a proof of their attachment to the Princess Letitia, and to make her, on the occasion of her wedding, a present which would be thoroughly French in style. The Duchess chose for this purpose a toilette table, according to the custom of the eighteenth century, when it was the fashion only to present such a gift to princesses going to be married. The jewellers entrusted with the execution of the order were asked to design something in the Louis XV. style, and to bring into the ornamentation the Imperial eagle and the crown of Italy. The table properly so called was copied by Dasson, a great artistic cabinetmaker, from one in the "Garde Meuble." There is a large mirror surrounded with a garland of flowers meeting at the top under the Royal crowns of Italy, beneath which two L's are interlaced. At the base of the mirror there are two eagles with outstretched wings. The side candelabra, forming three branches, have eaglets at their bases. There are besides very beautiful boxes in repoussé silver. A large number of market women subscribed 300 francs apiece to pay for this article of *virtu*. The subscription amounted to £4,000. The ornaments and accessories are in solid silver gilt.

CONCERNING CORAL.

The *Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople*, writing of coral, says that it is found in every sea from the Equator to the Polar regions, but it develops best in the tropical parts of the Pacific, where the temperature of the water never falls below 20 deg. C. The coral of commerce, which is that used for jewellery, is known as *corallum rubrum*, or red coral, and is found in abundance in the Mediterranean, principally off the coast of Italy. It is dark red on the Barbary coast, yellow on that of Sardinia, and rose on the Italian and Tunisian coasts. White coral is also met with off Barbary; it is only a variety of the red. Most of the coral boats are Italian. Fishing is carried on in water of varying depths; but the deeper it is the greater the probability of obtaining valuable coral. Hence it is usual not to fish within a distance of three leagues from the coast. That obtained from a depth of 50 metres is not comparable to that got from 600 metres by means of the dredge. In shallow water there is very little chance of finding the beautiful rose coral, which is said to be worth fifty times its weight in gold. The Italian fishermen take their choral to Leghorn usually, where it is either worked up or sold in its rough state. There are extensive establishments in Leghorn for working coral, the greater part of it being sent to India by way of Marseilles. The *débris* of coral after working and setting, beaten to powder and scented, makes a tooth powder which is sold at a considerable price by perfumers. The best rose coral has been sold in Naples at £18 10*s*. per ounce; but in the rough state, good and bad mixed, it may be obtained at from 18*s*. to 40*s*. a pound, while choice coral is worth about £12 a pound. But the price naturally varies with the quantity obtained and with the fluctuations of taste.

"A DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF PEOPLES."

A party of Paris workmen who are on a visit to Belgium were received on Thursday evening with extraordinary cordiality by the trades union of Brussels. About 3,000 persons awaited them with bands playing and banners flying. The "Marseillaise" was played as the train steamed in, and a procession was formed, at the head of which the visitors went to a people's hall, where speeches were made. A speaker welcomed them in the name of the other Belgian workmen present, and said that it was time to form a Democratic League of Peoples in opposition to the so-called Peace League of Emperors.

THE DEFENCES OF THE THAMES.

An official inspection of the fortifications erected at Sheerness for the defence of the entrances to the Thames and Medway, was made yesterday by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley. The vessel was in connection with the proposals which have been made to strengthen the batteries at Sheerness with new breechloading guns instead of the obsolete muzzle-loaders with which some of them are now equipped. The Garrison Point fort, which is armed entirely with muzzle-loaders, was first visited, and an inspection was subsequently made of the centre bastion, where it was proposed to replace the 64-pounders with new 30-ton breechloaders. The party afterwards witnessed some experiments with the new 6-inch breechloading guns on No. 1 bastion.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE'S ANTI-SLAVERY CRUSADE.

In the course of a conversation with the representative of a Brussels journal, Cardinal Lavigerie stated that the assertions of the German journals regarding the failure of the mission which he had undertaken in Belgium are unfounded. He is in perfect agreement on all points with the King of the Belgians, and the legion of volunteers will be formed. Although the subscription has not yet been officially opened, about 60,000 f. has already been received, and the 1,000,000 f. demanded by him will probably be attained. He has not gone to Germany because he did not think his presence there useful, but he has sent somebody there. He will refute in a letter to the *Univers* the calumny coming from Germany that he is working in the French interest and for the French colonization in Africa. His sole purpose is to serve humanity, and calumnies will not discourage him.

The Catholic Congress at Freiburg was closed yesterday. At one of its meetings the Diet discussed the question of the suppression of the slave trade in Africa, on which subject Cardinal Lavigerie presented an eloquent address. After referring in terms of general eulogy to German explorers of the Dark Continent, his Eminence gave some hitherto unpublished details touching the incidents connected with the death of Dr. Nachtigal. After receiving an order from his Government to proceed to the coast of Guinea, Dr. Nachtigal, who was then acting as Consul-General in Tunis, called on Cardinal Lavigerie to bid him good-bye, and expressed a presentiment of his approaching end, as in his then state of health a voyage in African waters and a residence in a tropical climate would necessarily, he said, prove fatal to him.

The Cardinal took Dr. Nachtigal by both hands, and said—"I am not a German: I am a Frenchman. But may I write on my own account to your Chancellor or your Emperor simply stating what I have seen and heard, and that if you travel in your present condition you will be a dead man?" To this offer Dr. Nachtigal replied that he knew his duty, and would do nothing to leave it unfulfilled. Two months afterwards Cardinal Lavigerie learned that the great German explorer was no more.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

At Doboj, in Bosnia, the remains of a fortress, erected probably to hold the Dacians in check, were recently traced by Dr. Tuhelka, who is the *custos* of ancient monuments in Bosnia. They lay on the summit of a cliff, which is at the junction of the Bosna and Usura, and were covered with a shallow layer of mould. The ruins formed a series of terraces, at the highest point of which was a sort of citadel. An inscription was found, which showed that at some time the first Belgic cohort was in garrison at the spot. The utterly shattered condition of the remains of masonry, which are simply rubbish, indicates that they have been the scene of some great catastrophe. It has been suggested that an earthquake may have been the destructive agent, for a quantity of broken skeletons have been found buried in the greatest confusion all over the place in crumbled masonry and mortar. The place is an admirable situation for defence, being practically impregnable on two sides, and it dominates the surrounding country. Various articles, such as would be likely to be found in a Roman military colony, have been collected. At Deutsch Altenburg, supposed to be the site of the ancient Carnuntum, not far from Pressburg, the outline of a circus has been traced, and much of the interior has been laid bare. The place has been for centuries tilled, all the remains being covered over with a rich loam.

AT THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

Sir J. Puleston, M.P., was one of the presidents at the Eisteddfod at Wrexham yesterday, and at the conclusion of his address he moved that a vote of condolence be forwarded to Mrs. Richard. Major Evan Morris, in seconding this, suggested that Mr. Gladstone's words on Tuesday with reference to the late Mr. Richard should be printed on vellum and forwarded to Mrs. Richard with the resolution. This was agreed to. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read, expressing his regret for having attributed to Professor Rhys a tract on the Welsh language and literature written by Mr. Ivor James. Sir J. Puleston announced that when he was at Homburg lately the Prince of Wales desired him to express his regret at his inability to attend the Eisteddfod, and to say that his Royal Highness hoped at some future Eisteddfod to have the pleasure now denied him.

A COLLISION ON THE SWITCHBACK.

At the Crystal Palace on Thursday an serious collision occurred between two cars on the Roller Coaster Railway, resulting in injuries to five persons, one of whom, a Miss Day, of Willesden-green, is not expected to recover. The Roller Coaster Railway is a simplified form of switchback, but consists of only one decline and a corresponding ascent at the top of the latter and a number of "stops." Each car has a brake, which is dropped to prevent it running back down the line, which is a single one. It would appear that either the carman forgot to use the brake or that the "stops" were defective, for a fully loaded carriage returned and met another when both were at full speed in the valley of the track. One of the servants was fearfully cut about the head and was taken to the Norwood Cottage Hospital, where Miss Day now lies.

FRUIT GROWERS IN CONFERENCE.

A conference of fruit growers was opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday. The chairman contributed a paper on "Fruit Culture for Profit," in which he discussed fruit culture as an aid to agriculture. They had to deal with a very large subject, nothing less than a national industry, and an increasing one, the development of which entered into conflict with no British interest, trod on no man's toes, was strictly non-political, would suffer no decay, but improve as the years rolled on, and in which succeeding generations were quite as much interested as they were, and it was a pursuit from first to last which never wearied. Our climate was good, and our soil so varied that land could be found for all ordinary fruits. Fruit growing was not the handmaid but the helpmate of agriculture, and he believed the best interests of the land would be served if landlords and tenants would meet to discuss the conditions under which they could advance the cultivation of fruit to their mutual advantage. There could be no fear of the supply overtaking the demand, and it was certain that foreign competition would not prevail against home-grown fruit, if produced in sufficient quantity and of good quality. The production of fruit under glass required capital and skill, and although not national was, and would become, an industry of great importance. The principle of cold storage was likely to be of very great importance in the future, and experiments were now being made with regard to the preservation of fruit under the influence of cold. He was convinced that if a low temperature could not be usefully applied to keeping fruit, it might still be made very useful for the storage of trees. Other papers were read, and the conference is resumed to-day.

NOTICE.

A New (illustrated) Story, by Dr. A. Conan Doyle, entitled "THE MYSTERY OF CLOOMBER," will commence in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *on MONDAY NEXT, September* 10, *and will run from day to day until completed.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE HORRORS OF THE EAST END.

ANOTHER FIENDISH CRIME TO-DAY.

A WOMAN MURDERED AND MUTILATED.

A painful sensation was created all over London to-day when it was known that early this morning another shocking murder, with even more horrible details than those which characterized others reported recently in the same quarter, was perpetrated in Spitalfields. Again the victim is a woman, again there has been a fearful mutilation of the body; and this is the fourth tragedy of the kind in the East-end within a very short period. The first occurred some months ago; the others quite recently. The second case was that in which the body of an "unfortunate" was found in a lodging-house at George-yard-buildings, Whitechapel, covered with wounds inflicted with a knife. Then came the brutal murder and mutilation of a Mrs. Nichols, in Buck's-row, Whitechapel—in the early morning of Friday last; and now there is the fourth case which although as stated in the report below, perpetrated in Spitalfields, is nevertheless within a few hundred yards of Buck's-row, Whitechapel. This neighbourhood is to-day in a state of wild excitement, bordering on panic, for the other cases are fresh in everybody's memory, and nobody has been brought to justice for any one of the crimes. The victim is again a woman of the "unfortunate" class, but the circumstances are so atrocious and revolting as to render it difficult to state the facts.

The victim was found in the back yard at No. 29, Hanbury-street, Spitalfields (close to the spot where the other unfortunate women have been found), by a Mr. Davis, who lodges in the house. As Mr. Davis, who is a market porter, was going to work at about six o'clock, he happened to go into the back yard, which is a piece of ground flagged with stones about thirty feet long, and immediately behind the door, in the left hand corner, close to a brick wall, he found the woman lying, horribly mutilated, in a pool of blood. Her head was facing the door, the throat was cut and the body ripped. A large knife stained with blood and a leathern apron, it was at first reported, were discovered near the body; but this is not so. There was, it is true, an apron, but that belonged to a young man who lives in the house, and uses it in his work. There were blood stains on the wall, and there is no doubt that the murder was committed where the deceased was found, although no one—and there were four families in the house at the time—heard the least sound. The house is occupied by a Mrs. Emilia Richardson, who lets it out to various lodgers, and it seems that the door which admits into the passage, at the foot of which lies the yard where the body was found, is always open for the convenience of the lodgers—a fact, no doubt, known to the perpetrators of the crime.

A Mr. and Mrs Davis occupy the upper story (the house consisting of two stories). When Mr. Davis found the woman she was lying on her back close up to the flight of steps leading into the yard. The throat was cut open in a fearful manner—so deep, in fact, that the murderer, evidently thinking that he had severed the head from the body, tied a handkerchief round it so as to keep it on. It was also found that the body had been ripped open and disembowelled, the heart and abdominal viscera lying by the side. The fiendish work was completed by the murderer tying part of the entrails round the victim's neck. There was no blood on the clothes.

Hanbury-street is a long street which runs from Baker's-row to Commercial-street. It consists partly of shops and partly of private houses. In the house in question, in the front room, on the ground floor, Mr. Harderman carries on the business of a seller of catsmeat. At the back of the premises are Mrs. Richardson's, who is a packing-case maker. The other occupants of the house are lodgers. One of the lodgers, named Robert Thompson, who is a carman, went out of the house at half-past three in the morning, but he heard no noise. Two unmarried girls, who also live in the house, were talking in the passage until half-past twelve with young men, and it is believed that they were the last occupants of the house to retire to rest.

The body is that of a woman evidently of about forty-five years of age. The height is five feet exactly. The complexion is fair, with wavy dark brown hair. The eyes are blue, and two teeth have been knocked out in the lower jaw. The nose is rather large and prominent. The third finger of the left hand bore signs of rings having been wrenched off it, and the hands and arms were considerably bruised. Deceased wore laced-up boots and striped stockings. She wore two cotton petticoats, and was otherwise respectably, though poorly, dressed. Nothing was found in her pockets but a handkerchief and two small combs, besides an envelope bearing the seal of the Sussex regiment.

The excitement in the vicinity is intense, and unfounded rumours are flying about. One report has it that the leathern apron found near the place where the body lay, belonged to a man whose name is unknown, but who is nicknamed "Leather Apron," and evidently known in the district. A further report stated that another woman was nearly murdered early in the morning, and was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Several persons who were lodging in the house, and who were found in the vicinity where the body was found, were taken to the Commercial-street station, and are now being closely examined, especially the women who were last with deceased. Looking at the corpse no one could think otherwise than that the murder had been committed by a maniac or wretch of the lowest type of humanity. Indeed, we should have to go to the wilds of Hungary or search the records of French lower peasant life before a more sickening and revolting tragedy could be told. A grave responsibility rests with the police in the district.

IDENTIFICATION.

The woman is believed to be Annie Sifley. She is described as about forty-five years of age, with dark, wavy hair, and rather stout. She was known as one of the unfortunates, and has been in the habit of living in a common lodging-house at 35, Dorset-street. One of the women who also lives there recognizes her from the description given. The deceased was, it is said, seen in Spitalfields Market this morning at two o'clock, and therefore the murder must have been committed between that hour and six.

"LEATHER APRON."

Reference is made in the above report to a mysterious being bearing the name of "Leather Apron," concerning whom a number of stories have for a week or more been current in Whitechapel. A reporter of the *Star*, who has been making some inquiries among a number of polyandrous women in the East-end, gives the following description of the man:—

He is five feet four or five inches in height, and wears a dark close-fitting cap. He is thickset, and has an unusually thick neck. His hair is black, and closely clipped, his age being about thirty-eight or forty. He has a small black moustache. The distinguishing feature of costume is a leather apron, which he always wears, and from which he gets his nickname. His expression is sinister, and seems to be full of terror for the women who describe it. His eyes are small and glittering. His lips are usually parted in a grin which is not only not reassuring, but excessively repellent. He is a slipper-maker by trade, but does not work. His business is blackmailing women late at night. A number of men in Whitechapel follow this interesting profession. He has never cut anybody, so far as is known, but always carries a leather knife, presumably as sharp as leather knives are wont to be. This knife a number of the women have seen. His name nobody knows, but all are united in the belief that he is a Jew or of Jewish parentage, his face being of a marked Hebrew type. But the most singular characteristic of the man is the universal statement that in moving about he never makes any noise. What he wears on his feet the women do not know, but they agree that he moves noiselessly. His uncanny peculiarity to them is that they never see him or know of his presence until he is close by them. . . . "Leather-Apron" never by any chance attacks a man. He runs away on the slightest appearance of rescue. One woman whom he assailed some time ago boldly prosecuted him for it, and he was sent up for seven days. He has no settled place of residence, but has slept oftenest in a fourpenny lodging-house of the lowest kind in a disreputable lane leading from Brick-lane. The people at this lodging-house denied that he had been there, and appeared disposed to shield him. "Leather Apron's" pal, "Mickeldy Joe," was in the house at the time, and his presence doubtless had something to do with the unwillingness to give information. "Leather Apron" was last at this house some weeks ago, though this account may be untrue. He ranges all over London, and rarely assails the same woman twice. He has lately been seen in Leather-lane, which is in the Holborn district.

THE TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN CUBA.

UNPRECEDENTED DEVASTATION.

RAILWAYS WASHED AWAY.—TREES UPROOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The more detailed reports now arriving from Havana of the destruction of property and loss of life caused by the cyclone last Tuesday show that the visitation surpassed anything experienced in that island for years past. The arsenal and nearly all the public buildings, theatres, halls, and places of amusement were damaged, while in the parks and along the boulevards immense trees were uprooted by the wind, several persons being killed by falling timbers. Nearly all the street lamps were destroyed, and the city was left in darkness. The damage done to the shipping in the harbour was the greatest ever known. Many barges laden with tobacco and sugar were sunk, and their valuable cargoes irretrievably lost. The water front and quays of many warehouses were completely wrecked and the goods lost. Two seamen belonging to the Spanish cruiser *Jorge Juan* were drowned while attempting to reach their vessel. The northern portion of the city is inundated, and throughout the island all communication, except by boat, is suspended, every railroad reporting lines washed away and trains thrown off the track.

THE TRAVELS OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELISABETGRAD, Sept. 8.—The Tzar and Tzarina, accompanied by their suite, arrived here at six o'clock last evening and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of his Majesty, the principal military and civil authorities, the local and provincial representatives and deputations from the nobility, the agricultural classes, and the Jewish community. Their Majesties proceeded from the station amid the enthsiastic cheering of the assembled crowds to the Cathedral, where the Archbishop of Odessa welcomed them with an appropriate address. Afterwards the Emperor and Empress drove to the apartments prepared for them, where a dinner was served, at which the Grand Duke, the members of the suite, and the chief municipal authorities were present. The railway station and the town were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and a triumphal arch was erected on the way to the town. The route from the station to the Cathedral was lined by school children, who strewed flowers before the Imperial carriage as it passed. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. Their Majesties received an enthusiastic welcome from the people throughout their journey. The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and the Grand Duchesses Xenia, Alexandrovna, and Olga continued their journey to Livadia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, with the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, will embark at Odessa on the 23rd inst. for a tour in the East, during which they will visit Smyrna and the principal towns on the Syrian coast, proceeding thence to Palestine and Jerusalem. On their return journey, the Royal party will stop at Athens, when the betrothal of the Grand Duke Paul with the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Greece, will probably take place.

FORGERIES IN A FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

An Exchange telegram from Paris says:—Extensive forgeries have been discovered in the offices of the Minister of Marine. The culprits are two young men of good families, and they have absconded.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The solicitor for the *Times* is at present in Dublin, where he has had numerous interviews regarding evidence which will be brought forward in support of the *Times'* charges against the Irish party. He has visited various other parts of Ireland, taking statements from intending witnesses. The Parnell Defence Fund now amounts to £1,795.

WITH THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION TO-DAY.

THE TEACHING OF CHEMISTRY.—The report of the committee appointed last year to inquire into and report on the present methods of teaching chemistry in schools was read before the chemical section by Professor Dunstan. The committee had come to the conclusion that something should be done to promote a more uniform and satisfactory treatment of the subject, and that some method should be adopted for teaching chemistry in public schools.

THE LORD MAYOR AT STOCKPORT.

The Lord Mayor of London is visiting Stockport to-day in order to lay the foundation-stone of a new technical school. The event is giving rise to great local rejoicing, and the town is gay with bunting and scarlet cloth. The Lord Mayor reached Stockport yesterday, and was last night the guest of the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Leigh, who drove into the town with him shortly after eleven o'clock this morning. The proceedings of the day commenced with the presentation to the Lord Mayor of a handsomely illuminated address from the mayor and corporation. This ceremony took place at the court house where members of the council, borough magistrates, and other local magnates and notabilities were assembled in large force. The address set forth, among other things, that the Lord Mayor's presence there that day was regarded as an expression of his desire to strengthen the bonds of sympathy between the metropolis and provincial corporations. The Lord Mayor briefly replied, and then proceeded with the mayor, corporation, and others to the Pendlebury Memorial Hall, where luncheon was served. The principal event of the day, the laying of the foundation stone with masonic honours, is fixed for four o'clock, being preceded by a grand procession of members of Masonic lodges to the spot where the technical school will be erected. Of the £15,000 required by the promoters of the scheme nearly £11,000 has been already promised.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF TRURO.

The Bishop of Truro has appointed Mr. Robert Macleane Paul, a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford, a solicitor, and last year mayor of Truro, Chancellor of Truro, in succession to Chancellor Phillpotts.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN GERMANS AND ARABS.

A telegram from Zanzibar states that the German gunboat *Möve's* boats, on proceeding to land some men at Tanga, near Pangani, on Wednesday were unexpectedly received with a heavy fire from a mixed force of Arabs and natives. The gunboat then shelled the town, landed an armed force, and drove their assailants into the bush. Two Germans were badly wounded and twenty Arabs killed. The excitement is spreading. The English Consul-General has despatched Vice-Consul Berkeley in the *Algerine*, accompanied by the *Griffon*, to protect British interests. The Sultan of Zanzibar has despatched an armed force under General Mathews to restore order. The German Admiral, with the fleet, is on the coast. The main cause of the disturbance is general discontent at the procedure of the German African Company. The Sultan's attitude, it is said, is strictly loyal.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., speaking last night at Bradford, said that his recent visi to Ireland had convinced him more than ever that coercion was not a success, and had forced him to the conclusion that the Crimes Act was not being used for the purpose of putting down crime, but in crushing the tenants' combination, and supporting the landlords in the collection of arrears of excessive rents. What improvement was to be noticed in Ireland was due, not to coercion, but to the Land Act and the Plan of Campaign. He contended that boycotting, when without concert or conspiracy, was certainly not criminal, and not to be deplored more than unjust evictions, which generally gave rise to it.

INSANE RIFLE PRACTICE.

A boy, named Frederic Rogers, was returning, with a party of gleaners, across fields belonging to Mr. Harris Hills the other evening, when he suddenly cried out, "I am shot." He fell, and expired immediately. A number of bullets whizzed past the spot, and the lives of other gleaners were endangered. It eventually became known that the bullets were from a rifle with which Mr. Henry Hills, miller, and a party of friends were amusing themselves a quarter of a mile away. They were firing at a flint stone, set up as a mark on the top of a post, and all the bullets that missed the mark went into the fields which the gleaners were crossing. Mr. Hills attended the inquest held yesterday and expressed his deep concern at the death of the boy. Strong remarks were made by the jury as to the reckless manner in which Mr. Hills and his friends were practising with the rifle, but a verdict of accidental death was returned.

PROSECUTING PROCESSIONISTS AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

The magistrates of Great Yarmouth were engaged yesterday in hearing summonses, which had been issued at the instance of the watch committee, against members of the Salvation Army, the Blue Ribbon Army, the Church Army, and several Socialists. The defendants numbered thirty, and were summoned for obstructing the public highway, by holding meetings in open spaces in different parts of the town. At the close of the hearing, a compromise was effected, the counsel for the Salvationists and the Blue Ribbon Army members consenting, on their behalf, not to preach in the public streets during the interval until Saturday next. In the meantime, an endeavour will be made to come to an arrangement between the heads of those bodies and the authorities. The Church Army defendants and the Socialists assented to the same arrangement.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Northerly winds, moderate or fresh; fair generally, but local showers.

SUN Rises 5h. 26m.
,, Sets 6h. 29m.
MOON—First Qr.) 12th, 10h. 0m. Aft.

Noon to-day
Yesterday

Yesterday
Noon to-day

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 3h. 8m.
After. 3h. 28m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 8, 1888.—Fine, but cloudy; fresh.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS APPRECIABLY HIGHER.

Rates in the open market have further hardened up since the announcement of the withdrawal of gold from the Bank for South America yesterday, and nothing is now done in three months' bank paper below 2⅞ per cent., while the general quotation is 2 15-16 to 3 per cent. This further rise in the rate of discount is, however, not so much due to the amount taken out of the Bank yesterday as to the uncertainty which exists as to the future demands for the same quarter. Short loans are rather in demand, and lenders are able to obtain 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for advances into next week. Owing to this improvement in the value of money, it is not at all improbable that an advance may be witnessed next week in the allowances made by the discount houses on deposits.

The Stock Markets present a more active appearance than has been the case for a long time past on a Saturday, and the tendency in all departments is to higher prices. There was a little uncertainty in the Home Railway market at the opening owing to the continued unsettled weather, but quotations have since improved in sympathy with other departments. There is a renewed strong inquiry for North Eastern, and North British are still favourably influenced by dividend anticipations. Foreign Government Bonds are firm, and show an all-round upward movement, the chief dealings being in Egyptian, Hungarian, Russian, and Spanish Four per Cents., which are higher to the extent of ⅛ to ¼. American Railroads have risen in response to the firmness of the New York market, the principal advance being in Northern Pacific and Norfolk and Western Preferences. Grand Trunk stocks and Mexican Railway issues have again been bought, and the demand for Diamond Mining shares continues. Copper Mining shares are strong, especially Mason and Barry, but Miscellaneous industrial securities are inactive.

The bears made a raid on the Stock Market at New York yesterday as soon as it opened, causing prices to decline fractionally. The pressure was, however, soon removed, and attempts were made to cover, in consequence of which a rapid advance was made in the general list, the improvement extending to 3 per cent. Coal stocks were the most buoyant, while Milwaukee showed the greatest weakness. The market closed active and strong, at the highest figures.

The following are the prices compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways—*Improved*: North Eastern ¾, North British ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Caledonian, and North Western ¼, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Fallen*: Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Turkish Defence ½, the 1871 ¼, Italian ⅜, Egyptian State Domain and Daira ¼, the Unified 3-16, Spanish Four per Cents. and Greek 1881 ¼, Peruvian 1870 3-16, the 1872 ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Portuguese and Russian 1873 ⅛. *Declined*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, Group 2 ⅛, and Groups 3 and 4 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Norfolk and Western Preference 1¼, Northern Pacific Preference 1, Central Pacific 1½, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅞, Louisville and Nashville ¾, New York Central, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅝, Erie shares and Second Mortgage ½, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading shares ½, Wabash Mortgage and Preference ½, Denver Preference Lake Shore, and Union Pacific ⅜, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Ontario shares, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅜, the Second and Third Preference ½, the Guaranteed ⅛, Canada Pacific ½, Mexican Second Preference ⅜, the Ordinary and First Preference ¼.

Mason and Barry are up ⅜, Kimberley Central ¼, Hotchkiss ⅛, and Rio Tinto 1-16; but Suez Canal shares are down ¼, and Spratts ⅛.

A prospectus is issued of the Leadville Mines (Limited), a new company formed with a capital of £210,000, in £1 shares, to acquire various properties in Colorado, U.S. Including plant, machinery, and stores, the payment to the vendor is to be £65,000 in fully paid shares and £135,000 in cash or shares, at the option of the directors. The subscription list will close on Tuesday next for London, and Wednesday for the country.

The August earnings of the Kansas City, Wyandotte, and North-Western Railway Company were 29,000 dols.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅜
New Consols 2¾	98⅛	¼ xd
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅜100	xd
Local Loan Stock	102⅛	3 xd
New 2½ per. Cent.	95	⅛ xd
India 3½ per Cent.	101½	5 xd
Do. 4½ p. c. Rns	69⅞	70⅛
Egyptian Guar.	100	½ xd
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	111¼	12¼ xd
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	3
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110	½
Liverpool	110¼	11 xd
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2 xd
Do. Hard Dols	69⅛	70½
Do. Treasury	98⅛	9⅛
Austrian Gold	91	3
Do. Silver	56	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	62¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1883	100	2
Costa Rica A.	91½	2½
Do. B.	90	1
Egypt. State Don.	101¼	2¼
Do. Unified	85⅛	½
Do. Preference	102⅜	3⅛
Do. Daira Sanier	80⅛	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	3¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	77¼	8¼
Hung. Gold Rente	83¼	⅞
Italian	96⅛	⅛
Mexican Converted	39⅞	40⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. 7	14⅛	½
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅞	16
Portuguese	64⅛	⅜
Russian 1873	93⅛	⅝
Spanish 4 p. c.	74 11 16	13 16
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24	5
Group 2	15⅛	⅜
Groups 3 and 4	15	⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	85¼	7¼
5 p. c. Defence	97½	8
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	74⅞	5⅛
Virginia Funded	42	3
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	110½	¾
Great Eastern	68	¼
Great Northern	116½	17½
Ditto A	103½	4½
Great Western	144½	5¾
Hull and Barnsley	41¼	¾
Lanc. and York	116	17
Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A	125½	¾
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅞	3⅛
Do. Preference	101¼	¾
North Western	167½	¾
South Western	133½	6½
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A.	37¾	¼
Met. Consolidated	74¼	5⅛
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	34⅛	⅛
Midland	131	¼
North British	117⅞	⅜
North Eastern	157⅞	⅜
North Stafford	110	12
South Eastern	131	3
Do. Deferred	103½	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	50	¼
Cen. Pacific Share	36⅞	7⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	74	¼
Denver & R. Grande	19¼	⅛
Do. Pref.	51¾	2¼
Illinois Shares	122	½
Lake Shore	100¼	½
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	5
Louis. and Nash	62	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63¼	¼
Do. Nat "A"	63¼	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	14	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Share	112	½
New York Ontario	17¼	¼
Erie Shares	29⅞	30⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	103	⅛
Norfolk & West. Pre	58⅝	⅞
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	32½	¾
North. Pacific Pref	64½	5
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	7
Phil. and Read. St	27¼	8
Union Pacific Shares	63	¼
Wabash Preferred	28¼	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	45	⅛
Grand Trunk Sh.	10⅞	11⅛
Do. First Pref.	64	¼
Do. Second Pre	44⅛	5⅜
Do. Third Pref.	25⅞	6⅛
Do. Guaranteed	70¼	½
Mexican Ordinary	50½	¾
Do First Pre	123¾	¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	84½	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9¼	⅜
Varna 3 per cent	7¼	¼
Nitrate Railway	25¾	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¾	14¼
City Bank	20½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	11⅜	⅛
London and County	85	6
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66	7
London Joint Stock	39½	40½
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bak. S. Afric	50	1
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 18
Mysore shares	3 1 16	3 16
Ooregums	1 3-16	5 16
Cape Copper	4 11 16	13 16
Namaqua	3	¼
Mason and Barry	11⅛	⅜
Rio Tinto	22⅛	⅛
Montana £1 shares	1 9 16	11 16
De Beers	30¼	1¼
Kimberley Cent	35	½
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	40½	1⅛
Do. Pref.	68	9
Brazilian Submarine	13	¼
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅛
Eastern	12⅜	⅛
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om	190	5
London Street	11	12
London Tramway	13	14
North Metropolitan	13	17
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	61
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	269	74
Lambeth	253	63
New River, New	317	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	162	7
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	252	6
Imp. Continental	227	10
South Metropolitan	308	13
Brush Elec. Li. (£4 pd)	3	¼
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8 7 16	9 16
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	9¼	⅛
Bryant and May	12⅜	⅞
Spratt's Patent	9⅞	10¼
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	62	5
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	⅜
Hudson's Bay	18⅞	19½
Suez Canal	88	½
E. & W. Ind. Dock	25	7
London and St. K.	42	4

THE BEAUTY SHOW AT SPA.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN EXHIBITIONS.

On the 15th inst. there will be opened, in the salons of the Casino at Spa, an exhibition of an extraordinary character. In the language of the committee who are managing the affair, it is described as a "Grand Universal International Competition of Beauty," and it is said that there will be candidates representing every nationality in Europe. Numerous prizes are offered to the most successful competitors, ranging in value from five hundred to five thousand francs, payable in cash, and other prizes, consisting of valuable jewellery. The committee will also grant to the fortunate fair ones diplomas, certifying the position adjudged to them in the contest. They will also enjoy the further distinction of being photographed, and of having their portraits reproduced "by the greatest artists of the age." The exhibition will last for ten days, commencing at the date above mentioned, during which the competing beauties will be on show at the Casino. With regard to the conditions to be fulfilled by candidates desirous of entering, the minimum age is eighteen and the maximum thirty-five. Married, as well as unmarried, ladies are admissible, and they must supply the committee with their correct surname and Christian name, age, profession, and place of birth; but it is open to them, if they prefer, to enter themselves in the show in an assumed name. Ladies who are admitted will have their fares paid by the committee, and while at Spa they will be lodged, for the duration of the exhibition, at a comfortable hotel, at the expense of the managers of the fêtes.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The following notice was issued yesterday by Mr. H. Cunynghame, the secretary to the Parnell Commission:—"Owing to the limited space in the court it will be necessary for all persons who desire admittance to the preliminary meeting of September 17, Probate Court No. 1, to obtain tickets of admission from the secretary's room, 645, Royal Courts of Justice. A special form of ticket will be issued for admission by a special door reserved for the parties holding them."

CHANGING "'BUS HORSES IN THE STREETS."

The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that the police authorities have given an assurance to the London Road Car Company that, pending a final decision with regard to the question of obstruction, the employés of the company will not be interfered with in changing horses at Parliament-square. Mr. D'Eyncourt will be appealed to on behalf of the company to state a case for the higher court, as the company regard the issue as being one of extreme public importance, and they intend testing the question.

MR. ISAACSON, M.P., MUST PAY FOR HIS TROUSERS.

In the City of London Court yesterday, an action was brought by Mr. George J. Woodman, merchant tailor, against Mr. F. W. Isaacson, M.P. for Stepney, to recover a sum of £17 3*s.* 6*d.*, due for clothes supplied. The defendant did not appear, but had paid £15 9*s.* 6*d.* into court, as sufficient to meet his liability. The plaintiff's clerk stated that the bill had been running since May, 1886. He had made numerous applications for payment, but no notice of them was taken until proceedings were threatened. The defendant then sent his private secretary, who said his master could not find a suit of clothes charged for in the bill. Subsequently the secretary brought back a coat and vest, and complained that the trousers were missing. It was apparently for the value of these trousers that the defendant had made a deduction in paying the money into court; but there could be no doubt that the full suit was supplied according to order. Mr. Dodson, the plaintiff's salesman, swore that he had seen the defendant wearing the identical "pants" in dispute. (Laughter). The Registrar: What is the defendant? Witness: He is a member of Parliament. The Registrar: What! A member of Parliament and won't pay for his trousers. (Laughter.) There will be a "forthwith" order. Judgment was then entered for the plaintiff for the full amount, with costs.

FAILURE OF AN ACCOUTREMENT MAKER.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, the first meeting was held before Mr. Chapman, assistant receiver, of the creditors of John Godwin Smith, gold lace-man and accoutrement manufacturer, carrying on business at New Burlington-street and Old Burlington-mews, under the firm of "C. Smith and Son" and "J. Wright and Co." The receiving order was made the 1st August, and the accounts now filed show gross liabilities £68,698 14*s.* 3*d.*, of which £42,331 13*s.* 3*d.* is unsecured, and assets £7,244 2*s.* 2*d.*, or a deficiency of £35,087 11*s.* 1*d.* He attributes his failure and deficiency chiefly to interest on borrowed moneys since 1878, £27,399; to difference, £3,450, between premiums paid, £3,470, and the present surrender value of policies, and to bad debts, £3,575. Mr. Bellard, on behalf of the debtor, offered a composition of 2*s.* in the pound, payable in cash, together with all costs, charges, and expenses. A long discussion ensued as to whether the offer should be accepted, whether the estate should go into bankruptcy, or whether time should be given to enable an offer to be made for the sale of the estate by private tender. The feeling appeared to be strongly against bankruptcy for more reasons than one, it being stated that in the event of an adjudication the Royal warrant would be forfeited and the business broken up. After a long discussion it was agreed to adjourn for a week, a committee being appointed to make inquiries and to report to the creditors as to the best steps to be taken in the matter.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.

An analysis of the results of these examinations shows that 84 of the principal schools of the country sent in 1,115 candidates. The following 16 schools obtained the highest number of certificates:—Rugby, 33; Bedford Grammar School and Eton, 27 each; Bradford Grammar School and Rossall, 25 each; Marlborough and St. Paul's School, 24 each; Bath, 22; King's College School, 20; Wellington, 17; Clifton and Llandovery, 16 each; Bradfield and Denstone, 15 each; Lancing, 14; Leeds, 13. In regard to the number of "distinctions" gained the order is:—Bradford Grammar School, 31; Rossall and St. Paul's, 27 each; Rugby, 20; Eton, 19; Bath, 17; Marlborough, 15; King's College School, 13; Bedford and Bradfield, 9 each; Clifton and Leeds, 8 each; Wellington, 7; Llandovery, 6; Denstone, 5; and Lancing, 1.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CHESTER.

The vicar of Leeds, the Rev. Francis Jayne, has been nominated by Lord Salisbury for the position of Bishop of Chester, in succession to Bishop Stubbs, recently translated to Oxford, and the nomination now only awaits the sanction of the Crown. Only two years and as many months have elapsed since Canon Jayne, then Principal and Professor of Theology and Greek at Lampeter College, was appointed to the Leeds vicarage, and some surprise is felt at the rapidity of his elevation. The rev. gentleman, who was born January 1, 1845, had a brilliant career at Oxford, whither he went after leaving Rugby in 1864. He took first classes in Classical Moderations in the Final Classical School, and in Law and Modern History; and in 1870, the year of his ordination, he took the Senior University Greek Testament prize. In 1871 he was appointed tutor at Keble College, Oxford, and in 1875 Oxford preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. For some years he engaged in parochial work in Oxford, and in 1879 he joined St. David's College at Lampeter, where for seven years he did excellent work. He has been energetic and popular in Leeds, his views being broad and liberal.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

At a banquet given in Banbridge last night to Mr. McClinch, president of the Gladstone branch of the Protestant Home Rule Association, the following letter from Mr. Gladstone was read:—

Hawarden, 6th Sept., 1888.

Dear Sir,—It gives me particular pleasure to recognize services such as those rendered by Mr. McClinch and the Protestant Home Rule Association. Were the sentiments of the present generation of Irish Protestants unitedly such as those of their forefathers one hundred years back, all opposition to Home Rule in England would melt away like a morning vapour in the sun. As it is, the opposition or neutrality of a large though diminishing proportion of them, while it cannot possibly defeat, yet delays the settlement of that great question. There is no more useful service to be done in the whole wide field of this question than to bring Irish Protestants more and more into the views and convictions of their ancestors, instead of their new fledged notions.—Yours faithfully, W. E. GLADSTONE.

"HOW THE POOR LIVE."

An inquest on the body of a baby named Mecklenburgh was held at Spitalfields yesterday. In the course of the evidence it transpired that the parents and seven children lived together in one room, about 12 ft. square, for which they paid 4*s.* 6*d.* a week rent. The doctor said the child had been suffocated, most probably by overlaying. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death; adding that they thought the sanitary authorities were most lax in their duties to allow a family of nine persons to live and sleep in so small a room.

THE MAGISTRATE KNEW BY EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Hannay, the magistrate at Marlborough-street, had a case before him yesterday in which an Italian beerhouse-keeper in Greek-street, Soho, was charged with allowing a ferocious retriever dog to be at large. Evidence was given to the effect that the dog had bitten several children; but the defendant promised to keep the dog under control for the future. Mr. Hannay said that must be done, otherwise he might have to order the dog to be destroyed. Retrievers were notoriously uncertain in their tempers, as he knew by his own experience. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 20*s.* and 20*s.* costs.

A JAPANESE NAVAL EXPEDITION.—There is much speculation in Shanghai as to the object of a naval expedition, consisting of six Japanese war ships, under Counts Ho and Saigo, which has set out for Corea. The avowed object of the expedition is to inspect the forts, but the real reason is believed to be political, Corean affairs being disturbed.

THE TERRIFIC CYCLONE.—In consequence of the continued interruption of telegraphic communication with the interior of Cuba, the extent of the damage done by the recent cyclone is still unknown. It is believed that over one hundred and fifty persons have lost their lives by the inundations in Porto Rico. The sugar plantations in that island have been greatly damaged by the floods.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," lies seriously ill at her summer residence, Sag Harbour, Maine. She is suffering from cerebral affection. The doctors entertain no hopes of her recovery. Mrs. Beecher Stowe is seventy-seven years of age.

A SAD BOATING FATALITY occurred in the Emsworth Harbour, Hants, last night. A man named Nat Moore, of Wittering, was sailing home with his two sons, when the boat capsized. Two men, who were near, hastened to the spot, but only in time to see the father sink for the last time. They succeeded in saving the younger son, aged twelve; the elder one was drowned. The deceased were well known in the district, and the event has caused a painful feeling.

A STEAMER AND TRAWLER IN COLLISION.—The trawler *Lady Flora*, of Ramsgate, yesterday arrived at that port and reported having been run into off Lowestoft. The *Lady Flora* was barely moving through the water, owing to the light wind, when the lights of a steamer were seen approaching. A flare was burned, but the steamer, which proved to be the *Merthyr*, bound for London with coals, ran into and sank the *Lady Flora*. The crew were picked up by the steamer and landed at London.

A WARRANT OUT FOR STUART CUMBERLAND.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—Mr. Stuart Cumberland, the famous "thought reader," is the object of a warrant of arrest, issued by the authorities of Trautenau, Bohemia. The alleged offence is that, in the course of a séance last week at Johannesbad, he ridiculed the Austrian flag. The warrant has not yet been executed, Mr. Stuart Cumberland's address being unknown.

AN AERONAUT'S MISHAP.—An alarming accident, which might have had a fatal result, happened on Thursday to a French aëronaut, named M. Hasch, who, accompanied by a boy, made an ascent near Boulogne. The wind was very strong at the time of the ascent, and the balloon was driven violently against a chimney. It then commenced to descend, and, after dropping through a clump of trees, fell into a river, not far from the place where the ascent was made. The aëronauts were severely shaken.

GOLD IN IRELAND.—A Merthyr Tydfil correspondent writes:—"A tract of land in Wicklow, Ireland, belonging to the Crown, is about to be worked for gold by Mr. Pritchard Morgan, who has obtained the necessary licence of the Crown. The area of the land, which will be operated upon by a proprietary of several gentlemen, is fifty-nine square miles, and it appears that gold mines were worked there formerly; but the operations were stopped by the intervention 200 years ago of a military force. Mr. Morgan believes that Welsh gold reefs cross under the channel to Wicklow."

A COLUMN OF SCIENCE.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF OUR SCIENCE TEACHING.

THE system of science teaching adopted in this country is admitted on every hand to be hopelessly bad; and the vigorous impeachment of the way in which chemistry is taught, which was delivered by Professor Tilden at the British Association on Thursday, applies with equal force to other sciences. The professors are not entirely to blame. "The apparent inactivity of the chemical schools in this country is not generally the fault of the professors" (said Professor Tilden), "but is chargeable in the main to the ignorance, and partly to the indifference, of the public. There exists as yet no intelligent feeling in favour of learning, nor indeed in favour of any sort of education, unless there is expectation of direct returns in the form of obvious practical results. The public have not yet grasped this truth, that . . . what is wanted is that every manufacturer and manager should himself be an accomplished engineeer and chemist, trained to observe, to reason, and to solve problems for himself. The governing bodies who control the various colleges and universities, and the public generally, cannot understand that good and useful work is being done unless it can be shown in the form of passes at examinations. Though I most firmly believe in the necessity for examinations, serious mischief begins when they are regarded as the end itself, and not as mere incidents in the student's career towards the end, which should be knowledge." Every one who is not saturated with the spirit of South Kensington will endorse the Professor's remarks. He proceeds to ridicule the inadequate attainments of our science teachers; adding that "the worthy town councillors and committees who employ them think that these are the people who are going to help the British manufacturer in his struggle against foreign competition under the guidance of the highly-trained chemists from the German universities. It would be ludicrous if it were not so very serious."

THE APPEAL OF THE PHYSIOLOGIST TO THE CHEMIST.

The proper study of physiology demands a pretty complete knowledge of several other sciences; but with none is it more closely linked than with chemistry. Hence there is nothing strange in the spectacle of Dr. Michael Foster standing, like the man in Mesopotamia, and crying to the chemists "Come over and help us!" The physiologists want to know more about ferment action; they desire to extend their knowledge of the constitution of the proteids [that is, flesh-forming substances—white of egg, &c.]; and they would be informed on the relations of water to living matter. "A great deal of digestion was carried on by means of ferment; and they had reason to think that many of the processes in the living body were of a similar nature. There was the change by fermentation of starch into sugar, and what the physiologists wanted the chemists to tell them was, what was the exact nature of the change; what exactly happened when the starch took in water and became sugar? Then, again, there was the question of the proteids, of which new forms were discovered every year. They all seemed very much alike, and yet they injected one into the back of an animal and it would die, while it would take no notice of the introduction of another. . . . . They wanted some hint from the chemist as to the difference in these bodies. There was yet another point—namely, the very peculiar relations of water to living matter. The body consisted of 80 per cent. of water and most of their physiological problems were like many towns—troubled by the water question. There was the question of secretion, as shown well in the salivary glands, which at one time would allow a rush of the saliva, and at another prevent the passage of a single drop under apparently similar conditions. They were in that position, and not from their own fault, and they would be glad to receive any information."

DWELLERS IN LARGE TOWNS.

Dr. G. B. Barron, addressing the Anthropological Section, advanced the proposition that the vital force of the town dwellers was inferior to that of the countryman. Evidence of this (he said) was seen in a variety of ways, one of which was the general unfitness of the dwellers in our large hives of industry to undergo violent exertion and prolonged fatigue. On the whole, the townsman's life was shorter, weaker, and more uncertain than the countryman's. The deterioration of the former was more in physique rather than in actual stature. The true causes were not far to seek—bad air, bad habits, and free intermarriage. Bad air, in which he included bad sanitation and overcrowding, was a potent factor of enfeeblement. Further, wherever people were crowded together, consumption was in proportion to the degree of overcrowding and deficiency of ventilation, and this was only one of the long list of evils to which town dwellers were exposed. The absence of pure air for human beings acted very much as the withdrawal of light from plants. With regard to his second point, bad habits told a sad tale on the town dweller. He evinced indifference, if not ignorance, as to the ordinary rules of health. Intemperance, he was afraid, aggravated the circumstances, added to which they found imperfect feeding and malnutrition.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ÆTHER.

Professor Fitzgerald's address to the Mathematical and Physical Section is exceedingly interesting; but the subject is one pre-eminently "caviare to the general," and will not easily lend itself to popularization. In brief the President discussed electro-magnetic action and the medium through which such action takes place. This medium Professor Hertz, by a series of elaborate experiments, has proved to be æther—the same æther which fills all space, and the undulations of which constitute light. The importance of the new theory from the point of view of pure science is almost incalculable. "Fire, water, earth, and air have long been slaves of man," as the Professor remarked in conclusion, "but it is only within the last few years that he has won the battle lost by the giants of old, has snatched the thunderbolt from Jove himself, and enslaved the all-pervading æther."

SHALL LADIES CONTINUE TO WEAR CORSETS?

A very interesting discussion was raised in the Biological Section by Professor Roy, who read a paper on "The Physiological Bearing of Waist-belts and Stays." As a physiologist, he did not consider the modern corset an unmixed evil, but said that properly fitting stays did not interfere with breathing, and were of real service to the wearer when not too tightly laced. He considered that tight lacing commenced when the stays interfered with the muscular freedom required in playing lawn tennis or running upstairs. The expression of even so harmless an opinion as this was not allowed to pass unchallenged by the dress-reformers. A number of ladies and doctors were in the room, and expressed ill-concealed dissent as the Professor proceeded with the reading of his paper. He had no sooner taken his seat than a dogmatic polemist rose in the person of Dr. Wilberforce Smith. "Tight lacing!" he exclaimed; "not only tight lacing, but wearing stays at all is an 'evil and a curse.'" He had studied the question, he added, and was deliberately of opinion that by wearing stays for a few years the muscles of the back became withered. But he admitted that until the present mode of dress was altered, stays would continue to be worn. The chairman asked that some lady should join in the discussion, whereupon Mrs. Stokes rose to denounce the practice of tight lacing.

Women knew that by tight lacing they were doing wrong (she said) and so not only did they do themselves physical but moral harm also. Women who laced tightly were unable to move about as actively or perform their duties as well as those who wore loose stays or no stays at all. She threw much of the fault for the prevailing system upon dressmakers, who educated their customers to believe that they should carry the weight of their clothes from the hips instead of from the shoulders, and this it was said could not be done without aid of corsets. She entirely disagreed with this view, and attributed much of the ill-health among women to the fact that they carried the weight of their dress from the hips instead of from the shoulders.

An interesting contribution to the discussion was made by Miss Lydia Becker, who warmly advocated elastic stays, comfortably laced. "Stick to your stays; they improve the form, give warmth, and assist you. Stick to your stays, ladies, and triumph over the other sex."

MR. GLADSTONE AS A TALKER.

THE *New York Tribune* publishes from "G. W. S." the following description of Mr. Gladstone as a talker:—

THE MODERN MACAULAY.

There remains to this generation one talker who may be likened to Macaulay; I mean Mr. Gladstone. To write about a living celebrity as freely as about one who already belongs to history is impossible; it is equally impossible to give in a few sentences a complete account of Mr. Gladstone's characteristics as a talker. I name him not as a type but an anti-type. His manner belongs to a period that is past, if that can be said to belong to any period which is in fact entirely individual. If I liken him to Macaulay it is because he also has in a degree that habit of monologue which Macaulay had, and with him other less famous personages of his time. His talk is a stream; a stream like the Oxus in Arnold's verse:

Brimming and bright and large . . .

Nor does anybody, like Horace's rustic, wait for it to flow out; it is a stream you would like to flow on for ever. Macaulay I never heard; he had carried his talk elsewhere before I first came to England. Mr. Gladstone I have heard often, and if Macaulay was at all like him, all the jealous criticism of his contemporaries who survived him, and who say he would now be thought a bore, is sheer nonsense.

A MARVELLOUS MEMORY.

Roughly speaking, Macaulay passed his life among books; Mr. Gladstone has passed his in affairs. Man of the world in one sense he is not, but pre-eminently a man of affairs, of English affairs; all his life long engaged in the transaction of the weightiest public business. His conversion reflects the habit of mind which all this continuing experience has formed. No one ever lived who knew the political history of his own time so well, and no English statesman ever had so many interests outside of statesmanship; literary, religious, and the rest. There is no subject on which he will not talk. His memory is the marvel of everybody who has been his associate or acquaintance. Scarce a topic can be started on which he has not a store of facts. He takes little thought of his audience or of what may be supposed to interest them. His subject interests him, and it never occurs to him that it may not interest others. And he is quite right: in his hands, whatever it be, it is entertaining. He has been known to discourse to his neighbour through the greater part of a long dinner on the doctrine of copyright and of international copyright. He neighbour was a beautiful woman who cared no more for copyright than for the Cherokees. She listened to him throughout with unfailing delight.

OFF FROM THE SOUDAN TO JAVA.

There was a critical moment in the history of Mr. Gladstone's Government from 1880 to 1885 when the fate of his Ministry seemed likely to turn on the success or failure of the expedition for the rescue of Gordon. He was staying in a house in Scotland—it was the time of the third Midlothian campaign—and grave news had just come from the Soudan. Whoever listened to him at dinner would have said that the Prime Minister had never heard of the Soudan. The red sunsets of that summer were being discussed, and the scientific guess that they were caused by the Java earthquake of the year before. Off went Mr. Gladstone on earthquakes. The Dutch Government had sent out a commission of inquiry, eighteen months had passed, the commission had made no report, and Mr. Gladstone's impatience to be in possession of the report of the commission of the Dutch Government on the Java earthquake was uncontrollable. He wanted the facts; he wanted the theory of this convulsion of nature; he wanted the statistics of the loss of life and the destruction of property; they had been promised; they had not been given. Did anybody know when they were likely to be given or from what other source they could be obtained? The cares of an empire sat so lightly on these Atlantean shoulders that for half an hour this problem of the Java earthquake entirely possessed his mind; that and that only was of concern to him or to the human race in general. What choice have you but to give yourself up to the influence of an intellect so commanding, with this amazing power of being totally absorbed in the one subject on which it is fixed

for the time being? There is but one word for such talk, the fascination of it is irresistible.

HOW TO IMPRESS MR. GLADSTONE.

You may hear all sorts of stories about Mr. Gladstone and his talk; not all of them good-natured, for society does its best to dislike him, and succeeds when he is absent. I will repeat one which gives you another side of him. While Prime Minister, he appointed a certain well-known man to a certain difficult post abroad, requiring a great deal of special knowledge and personal acquaintance with the country and people; all of which this young man had acquired in the course of several laborious years. Mr. Gladstone sent for his commissioner to come and see him before he set out. He came and next day a friend congratulated him on the impression he had made. "Mr. Gladstone says he never met any one who knew so much about the Caucasus." Lord X. laughed: "I was with him two hours and never opened my mouth." If you doubt that, I could tell you another which is the exact duplicate of it save that the person and the office to which he was appointed were wholly different. But the same thing happened. Mr. Gladstone talked all the time, and to the next friend he met remarked that he had never known anybody whose knowledge of mathematics was so complete as Mr. F's.

"ORATORICAL IN PRIVATE."

Wherever he is, he takes the lead, if he does not always monopolize the talk, which of course he does not. No doubt, he is sometimes oratorical in private. It would be a fault in a lesser orator, but you are only too happy to hear those stately sentences roll out and roll on; the eye flashing, the voice varying with every emotion; of hardly less compass and perhaps of even greater beauty than on the platform.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST.

MONTH by month the Board of Trade returns have shown an increase in our foreign trade, and August is no exception to the rule. The growth of the imports is small, but there has been a substantial gain in the exports, both of home and of foreign and colonial produce. The figures for the past month are as follows:—

Imports	£30,006,000	..... Increase.....	£307,000 or 1	per cent.
Exports	21,188,000	..... ,,	1,399,000 or 7	,,
Re-exports.....	5,567,000	..... ,,	1,404,000 or 33¾	,,

In the foreign produce we have taken less of articles of food, tobacco, and raw materials for textile manufactures, the latter being a heavy item of nearly a million, and embracing cotton, wool, jute, and silk. The raw materials for other manufactures are, however, better on balance by half a million. Russia continues to send enormous quantities of wheat, over two million cwt. having been landed, or almost double the amount shipped by the United States. From the Tzar's dominions there have also been received during last month about three million cwt. of other cereals. Among the exports we have only retrograded in the matter of yarns and textile fabrics, and that only to the extent of £50,000 on balance. We exported more cotton yarn and piece goods, but considerably less woollen fabrics, France and the United States having taken smaller quantities. Both countries have, however, made it up in the greater amounts of worsted fabrics, as to which it is to be noted that while the total exports of worsted fabrics have retrograded in quantity they have increased in value. The figures as to copper show a very large export to France, but how far that is due to genuine trade or manipulation of stocks it is difficult to say. Hardware and cutlery are a shade better; pig iron has dropped, in consequence of less demand from the United States; the Argentine Republic having bought largely, railroad iron has increased; tin plates and sheets have jumped up, owing to heavy purchases for the States, and machinery and mill-work show well all round. The figures for the eight months are as follows:—

Imports.....	£250,287,000	..... Increase.....	£13,027,000 or 5½	per cent.
Exports	154,628,000	..... ,, ...	11,362,000 or 8	,,
Re-exports ...	44,153,000	..... ,, ...	4,290,000 or 10¾	,,

The total of gold and silver imported for the eight months amounted to £13,323,000, and that exported to £12,803,000.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of Democratic organizations, called by the Metropolitan Radical Federation, was held last night at the Borough of Marylebone Radical Club, Whitfield-place, Mr. G. W. Foote in the chair. Delegates were present from the Metropolitan Radical Federation, the South London Federation, the Social Democratic Federation, the London Secular Federation, the Fabian Society, and various other smaller bodies. The programme adopted was:—Free, secular, compulsory, and technical education for all classes alike; evening continuation classes; one free meal to be provided daily; all rate and State aided schools to be under popular control; the Board schools to be let for political and other meetings and the playgrounds to be thrown open for the use of all children; the weekly meeting of the Board to be in the evening. Very little discussion arose except on the question of the free meal, and this was carried by two to one. The council adjourned to September 21. This council is now definitely constituted as the central body representing the views of the most advanced associations in the metropolis. It is prepared to co-operate with the central council formed on the initiative of the Liberal and Radical Union, if co-operation be possible without surrendering vital positions; but the above is definitely adopted as its programme, and it will not compromise on any of the principles therein formulated. Never before has the Democratic party in London laid down so clear and advanced a programme, and at least the issue between Democrats and Clericals is now fairly before the public. If a dozen candidates can be returned on this platform a great victory will be won for the popular cause, and the Metropolitan Radical Federation has done a real service to the democracy by giving it the opportunity of thus formulating its demands.

The Austrian Empress and the Princess Valerie started on Wednesday from Ischl to attempt the ascent of Hohe Sarstein mountain, which is more than six thousand feet high. Favoured by magnificent weather, the illustrious mountaineers climbed in one day to a height of fifteen hundred metres, and then descended.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING), at 8.15,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.30, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cauvey, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET. Mr. D. Somers, &c.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof; lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 177th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 110th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, F. Henry, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gilfard and Florence Henry.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (710th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. — TO-DAY at 2.30 and 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice.

SAVOY.—LAST WEEKS of THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. Lestocq and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee; and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA. Messrs. A. G. Andrews, Norman Bent, Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, September 15, at 3 o'clock.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Season 1888.
FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Admission One Shilling.
Grand Orchestra of 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined.
Conductor: Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe.
SMOKING LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Vocalists This Evening—Mdme. CLARA SAMUELL, Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Mr. SIDNEY TOWER, and Signor FOLI. Mr. CARRODUS (Solo Violin). Mr. HOWARD REYNOLDS (Solo Cornet).
Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.0; commence at 730. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
SEASON TICKETS (transferable) ONE GUINEA.
NOTE.—MONDAY NEXT, Vocalists: Mdme. CLARA SAMUELL, Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, and Mr. SYDNEY TOWER.

GAIETY THEATRE.—"SHE."
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE," TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.

GAIETY.—"SHE."—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Miss MARY RORKE as USTANA.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Miss FANNY ENSON as AMENARTOS.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Mr. EDMUND MAURICE as LEO.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, E. Cleary, Maxwell, J. East; Mesdames Enid Leslie, C. Elliott, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, &c.—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE" TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard, dramatised by permission by Mr. Edward Rose, rewritten and adapted for Miss Eyre by Mr. William Sidney and Clo Graves. Stage Manager, Mr. W. Sidney. Scenery by H. Emden and E. G. Banks. Original Music by E. Solomon and Hamilton Clarke. Dances by J. D'Auban. Wigs by Clarkson. Dresses by Harrison and Miss Fisher. Box-office now open from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford.—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
"In earth and skie and sea
Strange thynges ther be."—"SHE."
GAIETY THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager,
Will REOPEN on SATURDAY, September 22.
With a New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE ARMADA,
A Romance of 1588.
By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success.
OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
The Donegal Industrial Village.
The Sham Fight, Parade Ground, and Grand Stand.
The Horse Show.
The Leaping Competitions.
The Dairy Show.
The Show of Kerry Cows, Bulls, and Heifers.
The Old Irish Market Place.
The British Army Quadrilles by Four Military Bands and Pipers and Drummers of the Scots Guards.
The Fine Art Department and Loan Collection.
The Rocks, Caves, and Dripping Well.
The Ruins of Blarney Castle.
Illuminations and Fireworks Every Evening.
Performances by Hercat in Royal Irish Theatre.
D'Arc's Celebrated Marionettes.
Recitals on Wedlake's Organ.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
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NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
Admission to the Exhibition, One Shilling. Open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Vincent A. Applin, Secretary.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—The most marvellous programme of modern times. Always something New, Startling, and Sensational. For dates of BALDWIN'S INTREPID AND DARING PERFORMANCE, see daily papers. For the dates of Pain's representation of the DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII, see daily papers. For the dates of the GRAND DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS, usually twice weekly, see daily papers. This Palace is now undoubtedly the most popular place of amusement in England.

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COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE.
Society says:—"THE QUEEN invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she quaffs the same beverage at the breakfast table."
COCOATINA.
Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

NOTICES.
Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE PARNELL.

As Mr. Parnell's name is now on every one's lips, and will be for many a long day, it might be interesting to our readers to know how his name is pronounced. Almost every one pronounces his name as if the accent were on the last syllable. This is incorrect, as will be seen from the following verses of his distinguished ancestor, Dr. Thomas Parnell, the poet. Swift makes Lord Oxford say:—

"Have you nothing new to-day,
From Pope, from *Parnell*, or from Gay?"

And Goldsmith begins his epitaph:

"This tomb inscrib'd to gentle *Parnell's* name,
May speak our gratitude, but not his fame."

And Mitford, in his Dedicatory Epistle to the Rev. Alexander Dyce, writes:

"My heart reflects the melancholy line,
And more than half of Parnell's grief is mine."

"Pause o'er the page which friendship gives to fame,
And mark the verse inscribed with Parnell's name."

"Secure to find (so close our fates agree)
The friend, and such as *Parnell* found in thee."

"Secure of fame, thy future path I see,
And mark another *Parnell* rise in thee."

Pope, in his letter to Lord Oxford, says:—

"Recall those nights that clos'd thy toilsome days,
Still hear thy *Parnell* in his living lays."

And Dr. Arbuthnot, in the Dragon's verses, writes:—

"He that comes not to rule, will be sure to obey,
When summoned by Arbuthnot, Pope, *Parnell*, and Gay."

It is to be hoped that after such metrical examples of the Irish leader's name it will be properly pronounced by all those who shall have occasion to speak of him or indite verses or doggerels for or against him.

INDIAN ENGLISH.

The *Athenæum* publishes the following as a good specimen of Indian English:—

"The question that strikes most is whether Dr. P. K. Ray is fit for the Presidency College. The college wants a full man. But the Dr. has no hind toes, and therefore not a full man, and is not fit for his present post. Last year a single stroke of the pen set him a-reeling with such convulsions that he could hardly stand on his fore-legs. Some one threw at him a shaft of dishonesty in the dark; and his agitations were violent although it did not strike him. . . . But be that as it may, Dr. Ray could hardly control himself, and at last has revenged himself by plucking 48 P.C. of the candidates for the last B.A. in Philosophy. A secret whisper of his in the long ears of the examiners has produced this unprecedented havoc in the A. course. But this is not all; his infernal rage is not to be so easily appeased; he has succeeded in procuring the best set of examiners in philosophy for the next year, himself becoming a checking examiner (so much the better for merciless slaughter). He has meek outside but sulphurous fire within, we hope he would change it for Heavenly Fire. In addition to his own work, he has to keep the seal of the University; and his time is so short, that he cannot perform either of his work with neatness. It is better his pupils were not his; for he has hardly time enough to take sufficient care for them; and no time to dictate useful notes to assist their memory and understanding. He has assumed that his pupils are wise enough and need no help (in the form of notes) from their professor, wiser even than the students of other colleges who need copious notes. But why is he not wise enough to think that if they really were such they would not attend his lectures? Any other man would be better for the place. The better the sooner he is removed."

MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER IN DENMARK.

THE annual Congress for the abolition of State regulation of vice in India and the colonies met last week at Copenhagen. Mrs. Butler writes us as follows concerning the meeting:—

We have had a good attendance of North country people, Scandinavians, Danes, Dutch, and Finlanders. They are a quiet, perhaps rather slow, people, but when a spark is kindled it does not go out, and we see the fire beginning to burn steadily already. We have had a nucleus of abolitionists here for some ten years—mostly doctors—and the feud will be in medical circles chiefly. There is a fashionable doctor—indeed, the leading one here, the Court doctor, called Engelsted—who was the means of bringing into their Danish Parliament a C. D. Act in 1874. It is one of his pet creations, and to see it so thrust at only fourteen years after its birth goes hard with him. He is a man of high character, it is said, and a great favourite with the upper classes. Everybody without a conviction of his own on this question tells you that Engelsted says so and so—*magister dixit*, and the matter is settled. Here are some of his sayings published in an address to the Minister of Justice lately, signed by himself and two other high-class doctors, Bergh and Haslund: "Specialists alone are capable of understanding this question." "The regulation system must be upheld, because of the service it renders to health, while *it does not harm the morality of any one.*"

In a pamphlet signed by Bergh and approved by Engelsted, there are these words, in the course of a fervid pleading for an organized army of women victims: "Prostitution is a useful institution . . . natural, healthful, and free from danger on all sides." The poor women under Engelsted's government here are in a miserable condition of slavery.

Our meetings had gone on two and a half days. Professor Stuart had admirably exposed the false statistics of England and India (with the help of some remarkable papers drawn up by Dr. Nevins), and we had had strong testimonies from other countries; but I could not go away without entering my protest as a woman, on behalf of all the women of the world, against Drs. Engelsted, Bergh, and Haslund. In the evening of the third day of conference a large public meeting was held in the hall of the Inner Mission.

When I looked at the vast audience, composed largely of men, students from the universities, naval men, workmen, &c., as well as women, I saw that this was my opportunity. I said that our warfare was not against *persons*, and that I had seen many doctors, and others, who held the false views, change right round, as I hoped and believed these would do. Then I quoted the words from these doctors' pamphlets, mentioning their names. I saw by the movement in the hall that it was a word which would run through the Danish public. I asked whether these doctors had any daughters, if they had, and if they really thought prostitution (*regulated*) was a "useful institution, healthful, needful, and without danger to anybody's morality," they ought then each to devote one at least of their daughters to such a useful and necessary profession. These words were reported in every paper of Denmark. The young doctors are on our side, and several old venerable Christian doctors. A young Dr. Koch and his friends are about to publish the most challenging speeches in full, and they are delighted that foreigners should have come in to dispute the empire of opinion here with these regulationist men. The women here are forming themselves into a Danish branch, and their hearts are beating high with hope. It is most pathetic to see their tears of gratitude. The clergy are favourable to us most, and the Bishop of Copenhagen came prominently forward at our meetings, also a Count Moltke, a cousin of the old German general. But, as a rule, it is of course the middle and working classes who gather round. M. de Laveleye could not come, on account of ill-health and want of sleep. It was a great disappointment. Mr. Pierson, of Arnheim, in Holland, took his place, and no one could have been more eloquent; he can speak with equal fluency and power in Dutch, German, French, and English. The language has been of course a difficulty, but we fell upon an admirable interpreter in Mr. Fizzeldek, a young pastor from a parish in the heart of Jutland; many, however, understand English. The men seem much taken with the advice given them to work their elections well, and so as to get their law of 1874 repealed quickly.

We are going to Malmö, in Sweden, to-morrow, where many families reside in the autumn, but we shall come back soon and return to London. In Norway they have repealed the system, and the Swedes hope now to carry repeal in Sweden, through the impulse given here.

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. W. Russell, 10.30; Canon Scott Holland, 3.15; Rev. W. C. Mobery, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Canon Saumarez Smith, 10; Canon Duckworth, 3.
Foundling Chapel—Dr. Lightfoot, 11.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. W. H. Fraser, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. James's, Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11 and 7.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. Prof. Church, 11; Rev. G. O'Donoghue, 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 11.15 and 7.
St. Agnes, Kennington Park—Rev. T. B. Dover, 11 and 7.
All Hallows, Upper Thames-street — Rev. T. Moore, 11 and 7.
Holy Trinity, Bessborough-gardens—Rev. J. F. Clarke, 11; Rev. H. B. Coward, 7.
St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield—Rev. Rev. F. W. J. Daniels, 11 and 7.
Church of the Good Shepherd, Mansfield-road, N.W.—Rev. C. Mackeson, 11.15 and 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Rev. D. Skrimshire, 11; Rev. G. Akers, 7.
St. Mary's, Moorfields—Canon Gilbert, 11; Rev. P. McKenna, 7.
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur G. G. Daugars, 11; Pasteur E. Neel, 7. (Services in French.)

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. J. W. McCree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Creer, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. George Hawker, 11 and 7.
Denmark-place, Camberwell—Rev. S. B. Rees, 11 and 6.30.
Highbury-hill—Rev. W. H. King, 11; Rev. Henry Simon, 3; Rev. J. R. Wood, 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11; Rev. W. H. King, 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. Professor Elmslie, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Bosley, 11 and 6.30.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. T. Grear, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Professor W. T. Davison, 11 and 6.30.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and, 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel--Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 11 and 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. T. S. King, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Mr. James Brighting, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus—Rev. T. Kench, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11 and 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. Henry Simon, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Hawley-road, Kentish-town—Mr. J. F. Parmiter, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.
Junction-road, Upper Holloway—Rev. W. J. Craig, 11 and 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. C. S. Horne, 11 and 7.
Kentish-town—Rev. T. McDougall Mundle, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. F. W. Aveling, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. F. J. Sharr, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3 30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. John Rutherford, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. G. E. Scutt, 11; Rev. J. Dodsworth, 6.30.
Brixton-hill—Rev. W. J. Elvy, 11; Rev. J. Kinnings, 6.30.
City-road—Rev. F. J. Murrell, 10.45; Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. G. Kenyon, 10.45 and 6.30.
Liverpool-road, Islington—Rev. A. Dyson, 11; Rev. J. Clegg, 6.30.
Roupell Park—Rev. J. Kinnings, 11; Rev. W. J. Elvy 6.30.
Streatham—Rev. E. Thornton Smith, 11; Student, 6.30.
West Norwood—Student, 11; Rev. E. Thornton Smith, 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 11 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. J. B. Meharry, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. W. T. Johnston, 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. Donald Fraser, 11 and 7.
Regent's-square—Professor Iverach, 11 and 7.
St. Paul's, Westbourne-grove—Rev. Dr. W. Morison, 11 and 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. J. N. Stuart, 11 and 7.
St. John's-wood, Marlborough-place—Rev. J. Leman, 11 and 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Arthur V. Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.—Mr. C. Cook, 11 and 7; Rev. H. Bright, 3.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Mr. E. P. Telford, 11 and 6.45.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. P. H. Wickstead, [11.15 and 7.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey, 11 and 7.
Rotherhithe Free Church, Deptford Lower-road—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 6.30.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Dr. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-hill—Rev. T. Hill, on "The Moral Basis of Property," 7.45.
The Socialist League, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith M1. George Bernard Shaw, on "The Old Social Order and the New," 8.
Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—A Member, on "The Events of the Week." 11.30.
South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "Woman's Work in Social Reform," 11.15.
Deptford Liberal Club, Broadway—Mr. T. Andrews, on "The Events of the Week," 11,30; Mr. W. Neil, on "Home Rule from a Liberal Unionist Point of View," 8.
North London Branch National Secular Society, Midland Railway Arches—Mr. F. Haslam, on "Bible Stories." 11.30.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 11th September, for London; and WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, for the country.

The Leadville mining district has a world-wide reputation, having produced, according to the best authority, during the last 10 years, and in an area of less than five miles in circumference about 130,000,000 dols., the production for the last year (1887) being over 12,000,000 dols.

THE LEADVILLE MINES (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Capital £210,000, in 210,000 shares of £1 each, payable—2s. 6d. on application, and 17s. 6d. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES DUFF, Esq., Ravenswood, West Wickham, Kent (Director of the Platte Land Company Limited), Chairman.
Clarina Shaw, Esq., Lombard House, George-yard, E.C. (Chairman of the Viola Company, Limited).
John E. Pearson, Esq., 35, Huskisson-street, Liverpool (Director—The Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Wigan).
*Erastus F. Hallack, Esq., Denver, Colorado, United States of America.
* Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Wildy and Co., 3, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Quilter, Welton, and Co., 5, Moorgate-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. William Skinner.
OFFICES.—Lombard House, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire, as a going concern, certain mines and mining claims, situated in Leadville, Colorado, U.S.A., and known as the New Year, Grand View, Golconda, Jew, What-is-Left, Kokomo, Resurrection, and Mary, covering an area of nearly fifty acres, and to continue the working and development of the same.

DEVELOPMENT.

It will be seen by the report of Mr. J. P. Welch, M.E., dated March 30, 1888, made after a very careful and exhaustive examination of the property, that the developments then already made, aggregating over 2,500 lineal feet of tunnels, entries, and drifts, show over 100,000 tons of ore then blocked out ready to be mined and marketed, that this can be done at the rate of not less than 100 tons per day, and can be largely increased within a short time. Mr. Welch, concluding his report, states that he considers it safe to say that the mines can produce fully 250 tons per day. Extracts from this report, and from a supplementary report made to the Directors, August 10th, 1888, are enclosed with the Prospectus.

VALUE OF THE ORE.

The nature and value of the ores from these mines are well known and recognized by the neighbouring public smelters in Leadville and Denver (by whom they have been purchased and reduced to bullion) as very desirable smelting ores, both as to their contents and the readiness and facility of their smelting combination with other ores.

The ores are therefore in great demand, and there is no limit to the quantity which can be sold.

It is important to note that, as the ores are sold by the Company in the same condition in which they are taken from the mine, without any handling or treatment, it is not necessary for the Company to acquire a smelting plant of its own; that by reason of the valuable fluxing qualities of the ores they can always command the highest market price; that the disposal of the product is not confined to or dependent upon the capacity of any single smelting works; and that the competition between the existing smelting companies is so great as to ensure the full value being obtained.

Ore has been extracted to the amount of over 200,000 dols., taken from development work in the New Year and Grand View Claims, which enables an accurate estimate to be made of the value of the entire body of ore.

PLANT.

The present plant consists of hoisting machinery—with a capacity of raising at least 250 tons per day—pumps, power drills, air compressors, &c., see Mr. Welch's Report.

PROFITS.

In view of the large quantities of ore reserves already fully opened and ready for immediate extraction the Directors believe that substantial dividends can be earned and paid quarterly, without interruption, from the time the Company takes over the mines. Mr. Welch, in his report, says he considers that the ore will yield an average net profit of 14 dols. (£2 18s.) per ton, and as a large percentage of the value of the ore consists of gold, this estimate is singularly free from the liability to fluctuation which attaches to non auriferous ores. Since that report was made, the further developments have shown ore producing a higher yield, but estimating the profit at only 12 dols. (£2 10s.) per ton, and on the basis of marketing not more than 100 tons per day, a net profit of £7,000 per month, or £84 000 per annum, would be realized.

The price to be paid for the property, including all plant, machinery, and stores, as fixed by the vendor, is payable as to £65,000, in fully-paid shares (thus keeping, as to the shares, within the limit allowed by the rules of the Stock Exchange), and £135,000 in cash or shares, at the option of the Directors. This leaves £10,000 for working capital, which will be amply sufficient.

The following contracts have been entered into:—An agreement, dated August 3, 1888, made between J. Henry Weil, Jacob Weil, the firm of Tabor, Pierce, and Company (composed of F. N. Pierce and N. M. Tabor), E. F. Hallack, and Bradford H. Du Bois of the one part, and Willard Reed Green of the other part; and an agreement, dated 27th August, 1888, between Willard Reed Green of the one part, and the Company of the other part.

The above contracts can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

The property will be taken over by this Company as a going concern from September 22, 1888.

TITLES.

The titles to the property have been thoroughly examined, and will be duly certified by the Solicitors of the Company before any payment is made to the vendor.

Mr. Green, who is the vendor of the mines, has fixed the price to be paid for the same as above mentioned, and will bear all expenses attending the incorporation and registration of the Company, and all other commissions, brokerages, printing, advertising, and other expenses attending the formation of the Company, up to and including allotment, and has also reserved the right to and has entered into agreements with various persons in reference to the formation of the Company, and for the guarantee of the subscription of part of the capital now offered, and applicants for shares will be deemed to waive the insertion in this prospectus of the particulars of the contracts referred to in this paragraph.

It is intended to issue share warrants to bearer, by which the inconvenience of transfers will be obviated.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, the contract for purchase, and the plans of the property and report referred to in this prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

Should no allotment be made the deposit money will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the offices of the Company.

September 1st, 1888.

THE MOST SENSIBLE MAN in this district WILL CLEAR HIS NEXT WEEK'S EXPENSES, PUT £5 IN HIS POCKET, and assist any charitable object which may be at the moment appealing to his generous instincts. See SATURDAY'S TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION, a Weekly Newspaper for Everybody.—All Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls, or post-free 2d., 35, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S SEASIDE and TOURISTS' TELESCOPES.
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES
For Deer-stalking, Yachting, and Military Service.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE.
New illustrated price lists free.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. A model bedroom, decorated throughout in flax threads, on view. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 53, NEW BOND-STREET.

THE PICKLING SEASON.—The *Christian Union* says:—"As the autumn of the year is the pickling season, housewives will find it to their advantage to adopt 'BECKER'S ESSENCE of VINEGAR.' Connoisseurs and analysts have testified again and again that this preparation is unrivalled for purity and strength. No other vinegar gives such a piquant flavour and relish to viands and pickles as 'Becker's.' The fact that it is adopted in the leading London households and hotels is sufficient proof of its great excellence for culinary as well as for pickling purposes." Full particulars sent with each bottle, price 1s., or 1s. 6d. per bottle, carriage paid. Sixteen pints of vinegar can be made with one bottle of this essence by simply diluting with water.—F. E. BECKER and CO., 34, MAIDEN-LANE, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Prospectus, post free, from Secretary.

RARE BARGAIN. To be SOLD, ready for immediate occupation, the attractive Queen Anne Bijou VILLA, No. 15, FLANDERS-ROAD, BEDFORD-PARK, W., close to Turnham-green Station. Four capital bedrooms, nicely fitted bathroom, elegant drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, scullery and small garden. Beautifully redecorated. Lease 93 years. Ground rent £9. Price only £350. Apply to caretaker in charge.

CHARMING SEMI-DETACHED VILLA. Rent £45. Newly decorated; three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom (hot and cold), Conservatory; no basement.—Apply Manager, Stukeley-park Estate Office, 17A, Hilton-terrace, Fulham-road, S.W.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

AN APPEAL

In aid of an unfortunate Widow Lady whose daughter is nearly blind and affected with a chronic peritonitis, desires to rejoin her relations in America, that she may be able to procure the necessaries to support her child.

She came to London in a comfortable position twelve years ago, but owing to the long illness of her daughter and other adversities, has lost all she possessed. Her hopes are placed on the bounty of those who like to do good to furnish her with the means to return to the United States and pay the debts incurred through illness.

Address donations to Doctor J. RUSSELL HARRIS, 13, Surrey-street, Strand, and to Mrs. JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, 25—27, King's-road, Chelsea.

POLITICIANS, JOURNALISTS, and all interested in PUBLIC AFFAIRS will find the COMPLETE INDEX OF NEWS, NOTES, ARTICLES, *&c., appearing in the* PALL MALL GAZETTE *from January to June, 1888, invaluable in its handy record of all public events during that period. The Index, which is now ready, forms a Complete Chronicle of Events for the period over which it extends, enabling an episode or event to be traced with ease and accuracy. Though issued in connection with the* PALL MALL GAZETTE, *it may be used for binding with the* PALL MALL BUDGET. *The Index may be had on application to the Publisher, price One Shilling, post free.*

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These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

CONSULTING ROOMS TO LET Bedroom and board if required.—Apply at 58, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W.

GENTLEMEN, Ladies, or Small Family can be received in the COMFORTABLE HOME of a gentleman farmer. Good shooting, tennis, carriages, &c. Terms from 25s.—"Wilfrid," *Advertiser* Office, Banbury.

PARIS.—English widow lady offers comfortable HOME on moderate terms, to parties visiting Paris.—MDME. DE M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—COTTAGE to LET, FURNISHED, two sitting rooms, three bedrooms, terms, with attendance, moderate. —EVANS, Rose Villa, High-street.

BRIXTON.—3, Crowhurst-road. Five bedrooms, bath, and lavatory, hot and cold; good garden. Rent £55.—WESTON, 3, Angell-rd.

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, SURREY. FREEHOLD LAND for SALE facing high road London to Portsmouth. A very desirable site for those seeking health.—Apply A. WARD, 21, Carlton-road, Finsbury Park.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEAP EDUCATION in Devonshire. Crediton Grammar School. Boarders under £50, all included.—Head Master, Owen Ilbert, M.A. Oxon.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 2*d*. 2*d*. Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAGATELLE BOARD, Eight-foot Folder, rubber cushions, nine balls, cues, mace, marker, perfect, 55s.—FREEMAN, 72, Medway-road, Bow, London.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6*d*. Bric-à-Brac, 1*d*. Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 23*t*, Strand, London.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—Write for an illustrated Guide, free by post. "THE TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," Braimes'-buildings, Beech-street, Barbican, London, E.C.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If "the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would "only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS "in having their articles copied by a type writer, "what a blessing it would be for me and the "comps., and how much greater chance their "copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals. Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS. The GREAT REMEDY for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA. The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine. These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the diseases attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½*d*. and 2s. 9*d*. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure relief.—Rheumatism, neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and replenish the impoverished blood.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6*d*. or 3s. 6*d*.; free or 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

KEATING'S POWDER.

Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
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Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
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Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.

Sold in Tins, 6*d*. and 1s. each.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

BUILDING FUND APPEAL.

As £20,000 only has been subscribed towards the £45,000 required for the New Buildings now in course of erection, further CONTRIBUTIONS are Urgently NEEDED, and will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, S.W., or by the Secretary, Mr. William T. Grant, at the Hospital, Holloway-road, N.

C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman of Committee.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free). Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.
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W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

JUNIOR TRAVELLERS' CLUB, 8, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above premises, which are replete with every accommodation, have been secured as a PERMANENT CLUB HOUSE for the members, and will be ready for their reception on or before the 1st October. The entrance fee for new members is ten guineas, with an annual subscription of eight guineas for town, and five guineas for country members.

The Club being proprietary no liability is incurred by members beyond payment of their subscription. Copies of the rules can be seen, forms of candidature obtained, and all particulars ascertained from the Secretary at the Club House, to whom all communications should be addressed.

OFFLEY SHORE, Secretary.

September, 1888.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, NORTH DULWICH, S.E.

This School, which was founded by James Allen in 1741, and reconstituted in 1882, has been established for the purpose of supplying girls with a sound, practical education. There is a recreation ground attached to the School, of about 2½ acres in extent. School fees (including stationery), £2 2s. per term.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 11th, on which day an entrance examination will be held at the school, at 10 o'clock.

Prospectuses and forms of application for admission to the School can be obtained at the School, or by writing to the Head Mistress.

HERRICK FOUNDATION SCHOOL, LOAMPIT HILL, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

(*a*) Commercial Division; (*b*) Mathematical and Classical. Boarding fees, 30 guineas inclusive (tuition fees borne by foundation). Vacancies in Head Master's house after holidays—Full Prospectus of THE WARDEN, or F. BUCK, Clerk.

SALCOMBE COLLEGE, Loughton, Essex.—Principal, Mrs. Vivian, assisted by Resident Certificated English, French, and German Governesses; London Professors. The College is situated on a hill, and stands in its own grounds of two acres. Lawn tennis and croquet. Close to Epping Forest, and twelve miles from London. University and other Examinations. Excellent class-rooms, and well-furnished sitting-rooms. Terms moderate and inclusive. References: Revs. J. Angus, D.D., W. Durban, B.A., J. A. Spurgeon, also W. Olney, F. A. Owgan, M.D., J. Passmore, Esqrs. Prospectus, with view of College, sent on application.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

ESSEX CHURCH, THE MALL (Notting-hill-gate Station).—On SUNDAY EVENING NEXT the Rev. W. CAREY WALTERS PREACHES on "Mr. Gladstone and 'Robert Elsmere.'" Service at 7.

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